PROGRESSIVE COURSE IN SPELLING

COMPLETE

BY J·N·HUNT

THE PROGRESSIVE COURSE

IN

SPELLING

IN TWO PARTS

BY

J. N. HUNT

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I TELL you earnestly, you must get into the habit of looking intensely at words, assuring yourself of their meaning, syllable by syllable, nay, letter by letter. . . .

A well-educated gentleman may not know many languages, may not be able to speak any but his own, may have read very few books; but whatever language he knows, he knows precisely; whatever word he pronounces, he pronounces rightly.

Let the accent of words be watched, and closely; let their meaning be watched more closely still.

— JOHN RUSKIN.

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PROGRESSIVE SPELLING.

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PREFACE

In recent years the study of English has received more attention in high schools and colleges than ever before. In some public schools, however, there has been a tendency to neglect or slight such fundamental phases of English work as *spelling* and *pronunciation* by making them simply *incidental* to other studies. As a result, business men who employ pupils from the grammar-school grades find many poorly equipped in spelling, and high-school instructors complain that many students, for the same cause, are not well prepared for their work.

The "Progressive Course in Spelling" has been prepared with the hope that its use would awaken an interest in and encourage the study of words. Attention is invited to the *grading* and *grouping* of its contents.

1. **As to Grading.** Each of the Two Parts is planned to cover the work of three years, or three grades. The vocabulary of each Part has been selected from the textbooks used in the several grades and also from other sources, so that it includes the words *necessarily* used by the pupil both in and out of school, and **the order of their presentation is in harmony with his advancement.**

2. **As to Grouping.** The arrangement of the vocabulary is such as to provide for the study of **related words.** The exercises include: (*a*) words *phonetically* arranged; (*b*) words *topically* arranged; (*c*) drills on *grammatical forms, prefixes, suffixes, synonyms, homophones,* etc.

Besides furnishing a great variety of exercises on these topics, the "Progressive Course" indicates both **accent** and **syllabication,** and employs a system of diacritical markings by which **the pupil is rendered self-helpful in acquiring a correct pronunciation.**

SYLLABLES AND ACCENT

A **syllable** is a word, or the part of a word, that is uttered by one impulse of the voice.

A **monosyllable** is a word of one syllable; a **dissyllable** is a word of two, a **trisyllable** of three, and a **polysyllable** of four or more syllables.

Accent is the greater force or stress of voice which distinguishes one syllable from another syllable of the same word.

In the word-columns of this book each accented syllable is indicated by placing the mark of accent (′) to the right and a little above it. Many words of three or more syllables have two syllables accented, thus: *in′tro-duce′*, *in′vi ta′tion*. The greater stress, or **primary** accent, is indicated by the heavier accent mark; the weaker stress, or **secondary** accent, is shown by the lighter mark.

WORDS CLASSIFIED

A **primitive**, or **root-word**, is one not derived from any other word of the language; as, *go*, *man*, *boy*. Two or more root-words combined may form **compound** words; as, *workman*. Some compound words are written with the hyphen; as, *to-day*, *forget-me-not*.

A **derivative** word is one formed from a primitive by changing it internally, or by adding a **prefix** or **suffix**; as, *men*, *unmanly*.

Synonyms are words of the same or similar meaning; as, *royal*, *kingly*. **Antonyms** are words of opposite meaning; as, *life*, *death*.

Homophones are words of the same sound, but different in spelling and meaning; as, *see*, *sea*; *bin*, *been*.

Homographs are words of the same sound and spelling, but differing in meaning; as the noun *bear* and the verb *bear*; or *pound*, meaning *to strike*, *an inclosure*, *a weight*.

SOUNDS AND SYMBOLS

All *spoken* words are composed of simple or **elementary sounds.**

A **vocal** is an elementary sound made of pure voice or tone; as the sound of *a* in *ate.*

A **diphthong** is the union of two vocals in one syllable; as *ou* in *out* or *oi* in *oil.*

A **subvocal** or **voiced consonant** is an elementary sound made of voice and breath united; as the sounds of *m* and *n* in *man.*

An **aspirate** or **voiceless consonant** is an elementary sound made of pure breath; as the sounds of *t* and *p* in *top.*

The letters that represent vocals are called **vowels.** The regular vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u.*

The other letters of the alphabet are **consonants.**

Since there are some *forty-five* elementary sounds in the English language, and only *twenty-six* letters in the alphabet, some letters must represent more than one sound.

A **digraph** is a group of two vowels or two consonants representing one elementary sound, as *ea* in *head*, or *th* in *bath.*

To provide a symbol for each elementary sound, **diacritical marks** are used with each vowel and also with the consonants *c*, *g*, *n*, *s*, *th*, and *x.*

TABLE OF DIACRITICAL MARKS

MARKS	NAMES	SYMBOLS	MARKS	NAMES	SYMBOLS
¯	Macron	ā	~	Tilde (tĭl′dĕ) . .	ẽ
˘	Breve	ă	‾	Lower bar . . .	n̲
^	Circumflex . . .	â	⊥	Suspended bar .	s̲
˘^	Breve-circumflex .	ŏ̂	–	Transverse bar .	c
¨	Dots above . . .	ä	ʒ	Cedilla	ç
¨	Dots below . . .	a̤	⊥	Modified macron .	ă
·	Dot above . . .	ȧ	⌒	Inverted breve .	a̯
.	Dot below . . .	ạ	‿	Tie bar . .	d͡û, t͡û

For all the uses of these marks, see the two following pages.

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

TABLE OF ACCENTED VOCALS

	SYMBOLS		SYMBOLS
Long *a* . .	*as in* ate, ā	Long *o* . .	*as in* old, ō
Short *a* . .	" at, ă	Short *o* . .	" on, ŏ
Medial *a* . .	" ask, å	Medial *o* .	" soft, o̊
Italian *a* . .	" arm, ä	Broad *o* . .	" orb, ô
Flat *a* . . .	" air, â	Long *oo* . .	" boot, o͞o
Long *e* . .	" eat, ē	Short *oo* . .	" foot, o͝o
Short *e* . .	" end, ĕ	Long *u* . .	" use, ū
Long *i* . .	" ice, ī	Short *u* . .	" up, ŭ
Short *i* . .	" it, ĭ	Circumflex *u*	" urn, û

DIPHTHONGS: oi *in* oil = oy *in* boy
ou *in* out = ow *in* cow.

EQUIVALENTS OF ACCENTED VOCALS

a̤ . . .	*as in* what = ŏ	o̤ . .	*as in* sȯn = ŭ
a̤ (broad) .	" a̤ll = ô	o͝o . .	" do͝o = o͞o
ê (before *r*)	" whêre = â	o͝o . .	" wo͝olf = o͝o
e͟ . . .	" the͟y = ā	ṳ . .	" rṳle = o͞o
ẽ (tilde) .	" fẽrn = û	u̇ . .	" fu̇ll = o͝o
ï . . .	" valïse = ē	ȳ . .	" mȳ = ī
ĩ (tilde) .	" gĩrl = û	y̆ . .	" sy̆stem = ĭ
õ . . .	" wõrk = û	ỹ . .	" mỹrtle = û

VOCALS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES

MODIFIED LONG VOWELS: å *in* li′brå ry, ê *in* ê vent′, ô *in* pô et′ic, û *in* û nite′.

OBSCURE SHORT AND MEDIAL VOWELS: *as in* fi′na̤l, si′le̤nt, co̤n trol′, sṳb mit′, ȯ = ṳ *in* drag′ȯn, and a̤ *in* so′fa̤.

TILDE *e as in* o′vẽr = ã, ĩ, õ, or ỹ *as in* li′ãr, ta′pĩr, ac′tõr, sat′ỹr.

VOICED CONSONANTS OR SUBVOCALS

SYMBOLS			SYMBOLS		
b	*as in*	bat, bad, bubble	r	*as in*	rat, term, tarry
d	"	did, had, riddle	th	"	the, with, that
g	"	go, log, Gorgon	v	"	vine, very, give
j	"	jug, just, enjoy	w	"	we, wet, will
l	"	lip, lily, lively	y	"	yes, yet, young
m	"	man, member	z	"	zone, zigzag
n	"	not, ran, none	z	"	azure, = sound of zh
ng	"	sing, sang, ring			

VOICELESS CONSONANTS OR ASPIRATES

f	*as in*	fan, fife, fifty	t	*as in*	tin, pit, strut
h	"	hat, hold, beheld	th	"	thin, thick, fifth
k	"	kind, like, kick	sh	"	she, shall, blush
p	"	pin, help, peep	ch	"	child, march
s	"	sit, picks, decks	wh = hw	"	when, wheat

CONSONANTAL EQUIVALENTS

ç	*as in*	niçe	= s	qu	*as in*	quite	= kw
c	"	cat	= k	q*u*	"	bouq*u*et	= k
c̣h	"	mac̣hine	= sh	s̱	"	has̱	= z
g̣	"	ag̣e	= j	s̱	"	leis̱ure	= zh
i	"	union	= y	x	"	ox	= ks
n̲	"	thin̲k	= ng	x̱	"	ex̱ist	= gz
ph	"	Ralph	= f				

The tie bar, as in natu͟re, verdu͟re, indicates an allowable tendency to give tu͟ the sound chu͟, and du͟ the sound ju͟; but the *preferred* pronunciation is tu͟ and du͟.

In the word columns of this book, *italics* indicate silent letters; as *a* in loa*f*, *b* in lam*b*.

THE ALPHABET

Script		Roman		Script		Roman	
		A	a			N	n
		B	b			O	o
		C	c			P	p
		D	d			Q	q
		E	e			R	r
		F	f			S	s
		G	g			T	t
		H	h			U	u
		I	i			V	v
		J	j			W	w
		K	k			X	x
		L	l			Y	y
		M	m			Z	z

THE PROGRESSIVE COURSE IN SPELLING

PART ONE

SECTION 1

1. SOUNDS OF "LONG **a**" AND "SHORT **a**"

sāme	*same*	răn	*ran*
name	*name*	sand	*sand*
save	*save*	band	*band*
wave	*wave*	lamp	*lamp*
lame	*lame*	tramp	*tramp*

Direction: Tell the number of *letters* and *sounds* in each word. Give two sounds of **a**.

2. SOUNDS OF "LONG **e**" AND "SHORT **e**"

mē	*me*	nĕst	*nest*
fēar	*fear*	send	*send*
lean	*lean*	mend	*mend*
beat	*beat*	kept	*kept*
meat	*meat*	step	*step*

Direction: Copy the words. Give the *sound* of each letter.

3. Sounds of "Long i" and "Short i"

kīnd	vīne	wīld	slĭp	skĭm
find	nine	mild	slim	milk
life	wire	pile	trip	swim
wife	fire	tile	limp	lift

Direction: Copy the words of the lesson, beginning thus: —

kind vine wild slip skim

4. "Long o," "Short o," and "Medial o"

sōld	hōle	bōat	lŏg	blŏt
bold	pole	load	flog	slot
told	bore	road	from	romp
hope	sole	foam	drop	sŏft

sold hole boat log blot

Note: "Medial o," or ŏ, is a sound midway between "short o," as in *blot*, and "broad o," as in *for*.

5. "Long u," "Short u," and u̇ = o͞o

tūbe	sūit	jŭg	drŭm	tŭsk
mūle	blu̇e	mug	dust	husk
pūre	glu̇e	lump	must	rung
tūne	flu̇te	jump	rust	flung

To Teachers. — In the lessons above, call the attention of pupils to these facts: (1) that words ending in *silent* **e**, or that have two vowels in one syllable, contain a *long* vowel sound; (2) that most words ending in consonants have *short* vowel sounds.

6. REVIEW OF "LONG" AND "SHORT" VOWELS

fāte	fīne	nōte	bēad	pāin
tāpe	dīne	slōpe	stēam	rāin
rāte	wīne	plūme	blōat	plāin

Direction: 1. Note that the *silent* letters are in *italics*, and that all words contain a *long* vowel sound. 2. Copy from each word above all but the *silent* letters, and note that the words thus formed contain only *short* vowel sounds.

7. DOUBLED LETTERS

ădd	ŏff	fĭll	tŏss	seed
odd	sĕll	rŏll	bŭzz	weed
egg	tell	mŏss	fuzz	keep

Direction: Tell how many letters and sounds in each word. Do the *doubled* letters represent more than one sound?

8. SOUND OF **ç** = **s**; SOUND OF **c** OR **ck** = **k**

nīçe	sĭnçe	cāpe	cūbe	dŭck
laçe	twīçe	cane	came	flock
fĕnçe	sliçe	coal	cŏst	crock

cent juice cold club quack

9. SOUND OF **ş** = **z**

beeş	rōşe	clōşe	ūşe	rīşe
seeş	noşe	hōeş	tēaşe	prīze
gōeş	ēarş	flīeş	plēaşe	prāişe

See the bees on the rose.

10. SOUNDS OF **ch, sh, wh**

chăt	sŭch	ĕash	whĕn	whīle
chop	eatch	wish	whip	whale
much	match	shut	whiz	wheel
bunch	tēach	shade	white	whine
lunch	reach	shone	wheat	which

11. SOUND OF **ng = n̲ IN ink**

rĭng	lŏng	brĭng	băn̲k	sĭn̲k
sang	wĭng	stung	ran̲k	san̲k
sung	swing	young	pin̲k	sun̲k
sŏng	swung	strŏng	win̲k	chun̲k

12. PECULIAR WORD-FORMS

band	glad	least	pin̲k	tease
cape	heat	mate	pitch	vale
dear	jail	maid	reach	will
fold	kill	neat	soak	year

Direction: Cover the first letter of each word, and note the word thus formed. Sound the first letter of each word.

13. DICTATION EXERCISE

One thing at a time
And that done well,
Is a very good rule,
As many can tell.

14. SOUNDS OF "ITALIAN **a**" AND "MEDIAL **a**"

ɛärt	pärt	ȧnt	tȧsk	dȧnçe
ɛard	tart	fast	pass	lançe
yard	hard	last	grass	chaff
yarn	start	mast	flask	chançe
barn	charm	past	brass	branch

Direction: Pronounce these words with care.

15. SOUND OF "BROAD **a**" = **ô** IN **for**

a̤ll	sa̤*w*	sa̤lt	ha̤ll	ɛla̤*w*
tall	da*w*n	halt	tall	ɛra*w*l
ɛall	la*w*n	want	warn	ya*w*n
fall	fa*w*n	wart	warm	dwarf

16. SOUND OF "TILDE **e**" OR OF "TILDE **i**" = **û**

hẽr	ẽarn	sĩr	dĩrt	fĩrm
term	le*a*rn	bird	whirl	mirth
were	he*a*rd	chirp	squirt	pẽarl
verse	e*a*rth	first	flirt	se*a*rch

17. SOUNDS OF "LONG **oo**" AND "SHORT **oo**"

po͞o͞r	so͞o͞n	lo͝o͝k	ho͝o͝d	bro͞o͞m
food	root	took	soot	bloom
fool	loose	ɛook	nook	spoon
ɛool	roost	wood	stood	ɛro͝o͝k
pool	shoot	wool	shook	brook

18. Sounds of **â** = **ê**, and **õ** = **û**

râre	hâir	êre	tûrn	wõrd
dare	stâir	hêir	ɕûrl	wõrm
bare	spâre	thêre	hûrt	wõrth
ɕare	swɕâr	whêre	bûrst	wõrld

19. Sound of Diphthong **ou** = Diphthong **ow**

loud	shout	found	fowl	growl
proud	stout	bound	howl	ɕrowd
hound	trout	sound	gown	ɕlown
ɕloud	spout	round	town	ɕrown
ɕount	mound	sprout	brown	drown

20. Sound of Diphthong **oi** = Diphthong **oy**

oil	ɕoin	spoil	noiṣe	boy
boil	join	hoist	void	toy
soil	joint	joist	voiçe	an noy′
toil	point	moist	choiçe	en joy′

21. Dictation Exercise

All that you do,
Do with your might;
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

22. Sound of **ȳ** = "Long **i**"; **y̆** = "Short **i**"

trȳ	rȳe	de nȳ′	lā′zy̆	dŏll′y̆
drȳ	shȳ	re lȳ′	₡o′zy̆	jol′ly̆
frȳ	whȳ	de fȳ′	çīt′y̆	sad′ly̆
slȳ	sprȳ	re plȳ′	wit′ty̆	bad′ly̆

23. Sounds of "Voiceless **th**" and "Voiced **th**"

bȧth	thĭck	frō̤th	thĭs	thĕn
pȧth	thin	nīnth	that	them
lȧth	three	bîrth	thēṣe	than
bōth	thīrd	hĕ*a*lth	thoṣe	thīne
mō̤th	thăn̲k	wĕ*a*lth	thŭs	th*ough*

24. Sound of **ār** and of **ōr** = **ēr**, Unaccented

nev′ēr	lī′ār	lā′bōr	brī′ēr
play′er	çĕl′lār	fa′vōr	pow′er
work′er	beg′gār	ta*i*′lōr	un′der
show′er	₡ol′lar	sa*i*l′ōr	up′per

Note: In such words as "cel'lar," "beg'gar," "up'per," and "wit'ty," the *doubled* letters represent but one sound.

25. Dictation Exercise

Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

26. OBJECTS IN SCHOOLROOM

măp	châ*i*r	tē*a*ch′er	slāte
glōbe	bo͝ok	pū′pĭl	tā′bl*e*
chärt	prĭm′ĕr	pa′per	point′ĕr
dĕsk	rē*a*d′er	pen′çĭl	e rās′er
sē*a*t	spĕll′er	tăb′let	black′bō*a*rd

Direction: Add *s* to each word and pronounce.

27. AT SCHOOL

sĭng	ĕŏp′y̆	e rāse′	spĕll′ing
dra͟w	stud′y	ex plā*i*n′	pro nounçe′
rē*a*d	rē*a*d′ing	re çīte′	com pâre′
*w*rite	*w*rīt′ing	re çĕss′	ob s͟erve′

28. PARTS OF SCHOOLHOUSE

frāme	ro͞of	ro͞om	shŭt′ter
wa͟lls͟	ē*a*ve͟s	pāne	çē*i*l′ing
dōor	ăt′tic	glăss	plăs′ter
flō*o*r	raft′er	wĭn′dō*w*	chĭm′ney̆

29. DICTATION EXERCISE

If a task is once begun,
Never leave it till it's done;
Be the labor great or small,
Do it well or not at all.

30. TWO INITIAL CONSONANTS

blāde	◡elēr̃k	drăg	grāde	snuff
blaze	◡elē*a*n	drē*a*m	grănd	sneeze
blȧst	◡elŏth	float	plāçe	sneak
brāve	◡reep	frŏst	plăn̲k	spoke
brĕ*a*th	◡rĕpt	freeze	sleeve	spill

Direction: Pronounce these words, giving attention to initial consonants.

31. WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

more	less	fine	coarse
most	least	frown	smile
därk	light	best	worst
dull	shärp	bet′ter	worse

Direction: Dictate a word, and require pupil to give the opposite.

32. THREE INITIAL CONSONANTS

strĭp	thrŏb	sprĕ*a*d	sc̆rŭb	strā*y*
strap	thrō*w*	sprā*i*n	scrap	strĭng
strut	thrīçe	sprăng	strē*a*m	strīpe
stra*w*	thrĕ*a*d	sprout	strōll	strā*i*n

Direction: Pronounce each word; then cover the first two letters and pronounce the words thus formed.

33. OPPOSITE MEANINGS

weak	strong	o′ver	un′der
sweet	sour	in′side′	out′side′
◡lear	cloud′y	near′er	far′ther
much	lit′tle	fôr′wărd	back′wărd

34. SILENT CONSONANTS

hä*l*f	hă*t*ch	*g*nă*t*	lĭm*b*	*k*nŏ*t*
*c*a*l*f	wi*t*ch	*g*na*w*	*c*ō*m*b	*k*nō*w*
*c*a*l*m	cha*l*k	*w*rōte	dŭm*b*	*k*nife
ba*l*m	sta*l*k	*w*rĭst	*c*rum*b*	*k*neel

35. PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY

hĕ*a*d	eye	pä*l*m	*k*nee	ĕl′bō*w*
skull	cheek	thŭm*b*	thī*gh*	a̲n′kl*e*
brā*i*n	chest	tōe̲s̲	bōne̲s̲	fi̲n′ger
skin	brĕ*a*st	nai̲l̲s̲	lŭngs̲	mus′*c*l*e*
flesh	he*a*rt	joints	thrō*a*t	shō*u*l′der

36. SOUND OF ȯ = "SHORT u"

dȯn*e*	frȯnt	a̲ bȯv*e*′	dȯz′*e*n
dȯe̲s̲	flȯod	ȯth′er	*c*ȯv′er
nȯn*e*	blȯod	mȯn′e*y*	wȯn′der
sȯm*e*	tȯng*ue*	hȯn′e*y*	nȯth′ing

37. DICTATION EXERCISE

When you've work to do,
Do it with a will;
They who reach the top,
First must climb the hill.

38. SOUND OF "BROAD **o**" = "BROAD **a**"

ôr	ĉôrd	hôrn	ôr′der	ô*ugh*t
nor	ĉork	horse	bor′der	tho*ugh*t
for	fork	short	ĉor′ner	bo*ugh*t
form	north	storm	morn′ing	bro*ugh*t

Direction: In pronouncing these words, sound **ô** like **a** in *all*.

39. BODILY ACTS

feel	see	shout	stănd	squeeze
to*u*ch	bow	shôv*e*	trĕ*a*d	ĉăr′ry
taste	wa*l*k	sĉrē*a*m	stōōp	whis′per
smell	ta*l*k	sĉră*t*ch	märch	whis′*t*le

40. SOUND OF **o̤** AND **ṳ** = "SHORT **oo**"

wo̤lf	pṳll	wo̤*u*ld	fṳl′ly	pṳss′y
pṳsh	fṳll	ĉo̤*u*ld	fṳll′er	pṳt′ting
bṳsh	pṳss	sho̤*u*ld	wo̤m′an	pṳd′ding

41. SOUND OF **o̱** AND **u̱** = "LONG **oo**"

*wh*o̱	mo̱*v*e	tru̱e	bru̱t*e*	ru̱′in
*wh*o̱m	mo̱v′ing	ru̱d*e*	tru̱th	bru̱′in
*wh*o̱s*e*	lo̱s′ing	ĉru̱d*e*	tru̱tẖ	ru̱l′er
lo̱s*e*	thro̱*ugh*	pru̱n*e*	fru̱*i*ts	tru̱′ly

Note to Teacher. — The vowel **u** regularly has the sound of "long **oo**" instead of "long **u**" when it follows **r**, **bl**, **cl**, **fl**, **gl**, **pl**, or **sl**, and in some words when it follows **j**.

42. ARTICLES OF CLOTHING

c̄oat	sh̤oe	glóve	c̆ŭff	gāi′ter
vest	bo͞ot	wāist	neck′tie	slip′per
cape	sc̄ärf	skĭrt	bon′net	stock′ing
shawl	c̄lōak	shĭrt	rib′bon	gär′ter

Direction: Add *s* to each word, thus making it mean *more than one.*

43. SOUNDS OF e̱ = ā, AND OF a̱ = ŏ

ve̱il	the̱y	wha̱t	swa̱p	squa̱sh
we̱*igh*	whe̱*y*	wa̱sh	swa̱mp	wa̱n′der
sle̱*igh*	ŏ be̱′	wa̱tch	wa̱sp	swa̱l′lō*w*
ne̱*igh*	ske̱*in*	swa̱n	squa̱d	qua̱r′rel

Direction: In these words sound a̱ like "short o."

44. IN A DWELLING

kĭtch′ĕn	bā′s*in*	pär′lŏr	c̄lŏs̱′et
pan′trў	stew′pan	mĭr′rŏr	pil′lō*w*
tea′c̄up	ket′tle	c̄är′pet	blăṉ′ket
sa̱u′çer	grid′dle	bed′ro͞om	mat′tress

45. DICTATION EXERCISE

Look for goodness, look for gladness,
You will find them all the while;
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.

46. SOUND OF **ġ = j**

pāġe	ĕ*dġe*	bă*dġe*	jŭ*dġe*	ġĕn′tle
ca*ġe*	we*dġe*	dŏ*dġe*	hin*ġe*	pĭ′*ġe*on
sa*ġe*	he*dġe*	chärġe	loun*ġe*	en′ġĭn*e*
ran*ġe*	bri*dġe*	chānġe	ġī′ant	stran*ġe*

47. IN THE HOME

sȯn	fä′ther	*c*oŭş′*in*	din′ner
ä*u*nt	mȯth′er	da*ugh*′ter	sup′per
ni*ē*ç*e*	chil′dren	vĭş′i tōr	brĕ*a*k′fa̤st
ŭn′el*e*	pâr′ents	play′mate	lŭnch′*e*on

48. SHORT VOWELS IN BOTH SYLLABLES

can′dy	emp′ty	rap′id	un til′
hand′y	pock′et	rag′ged	un less′
cab′in	lock′et	sit′ting	ex çel′
hab′it	plen′ty	sun′ning	dis till′
rab′bit	pi*c*′ni*c*	run′ning	a*c* çept′

Direction: Note that every accented syllable ends with a consonant. How could you mark the vowels to show that they are short?

49. FOREST TREES

ō*a*k	beech	mā′pl*e*	wa̤l′nut
fīr	bîrch	ç*e*′dăr	hem′lock
ĕlm	lärch	pop′la̤r	chĕs*t*′nut
ash	spru̥ç*e*	wil′lō*w*	but′ter nut

50. MODIFIED LONG VOWELS

bė gŭn′	fŏl′lō*w*	păl′ȧçe	nā′tu̇re
bė fore′	yel′lō*w*	sûr′fȧçe	pīe′tu̇re
rė ward′	fel′lō*w*	sĕn′ȧte	fig′u̇re
rė pēat′	bor′rō*w*	viṣ′ăġe	fū′tu̇re
pō lite′	nar′rō*w*	eot′tȧġe	pȧs′tu̇re

Note: "Modified long vowels" are found only in *unaccented* syllables; their sounds are unstressed and shorter in quantity than those of the "regular long vowels." For tu̇, see page 7.

51. FRUIT TREES

pe*a*r	fig	ŏl′ĭve	quĭnçe
pē*a*ch	date	lĕm′ȯn	ap′ple
plum	lime	ăl′mȯnd	chĕr′ry
pru̇ne	crab	ŏr′anġe	ā′prĭ cot

52. SOUND OF FINAL ẽr

gĭv′ẽr	flow′ẽr	păt′tẽr	ē*i*′thẽr
riv′er	show′er	mat′ter	nē*i*′ther
lȯv′er	keep′er	glit′ter	lĕ*a*th′er
drō′ver	le*a*d′er	twit′ter	fe*a*th′er
drīv′er	ne*a*r′er	dif′fer	we*a*th′er

53. DICTATION EXERCISE

The stars are tiny daisies high,
Opening and shutting in the sky;
While daisies are the stars below
Twinkling and sparkling as they grow.

54. LONG VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

fa′võr	be′ing	pi′lŏt	ad mire′
fla′võr	see′ing	qui′et	ad viṣe′
gra′vy	stee′ple	po′et	ex euṣe′
la*y*′ing	wea′ry	po′em	sup poṣe′
pla*y*′ing	peo′ple	mu′ṣie	en dure′

Direction: Note how every *accented* syllable ends.

55. IN THE GARDEN

plănts	pē*a*ṣ	lē*a*veṣ	rad′ish
weedṣ	bea*n*ṣ	bĕr′ry	eab′bage
rōōts	beets	bṳsh′ĕṣ	pŏ tā′tō
sta*l*ks	vineṣ	bĕr′rĭeṣ	tŏ mā′tō

56. PECULIAR SECOND SYLLABLES

fā′ble (b′l)	bee′tle	ē*a*′gle	doŭ′ble
no′ble	fee′ble	la′dle	eou′ple
sta′ble	pûr′ple	tri′fle	trou′ble

Note: Every syllable contains a vowel, but in many unaccented ones, such as these, the *voice glide* takes the place of a regular vowel sound.

57. WORDS FOR CAREFUL PRONUNCIATION

băt′tle	mĭd′dle	bŭck′le	nĭb′ble
rat′tle	rid′dle	puz′zle	pud′dle
pad′dle	pick′le	set′tle	mud′dle
ped′dle	tick′le	erip′ple	muf′fle
peb′ble	eack′le	whit′tle	stub′ble

Note: Each *doubled* consonant above represents but one sound; the second syllable of each word is pronounced *′l*.

58. OBJECTS ON A FARM

gāte	grā*i*n	bär′leў	gär′den
fĕnçe	whe*a*t	¢lō′ver	ôr′chärd
rā*i*lṣ	o*a*ts	mĕ*a*d′ō*w*	¢ôrn′¢rib
pōsts	¢ôrn′field	blue grȧss	straw′stack

59. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT **a**

bē*a*k	lē*a*p	rō*a*r	ẽar′ly
dear	lead	roam	rĕad′y
deal	cheap	roast	heav′y
heap	feast	¢oal	health′y
beard	sheaf	¢oarse	wealth′y

60. WORK OF THE FARM

sō*w*	haul	bu*i*ld	hăr′rō*w*
mo*w*	lō*a*d	di*t*ch	plow′ing
feed	hi*t*ch	rẽ pâir′	hō*e*′ing
rē*a*p	thrĕsh (*or* ă)	im prove′	¢ut′ting

61. DICTATION REVIEW

Grass grows in the meadow. It is cut and made into hay. Hay is the food of horses, sheep, and cattle.

Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Benjamin Franklin.

62. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT i

pāil	gāin	fiēld	friĕnd
mail	plain	pieçe	fiērçe
sail	chain	chief	piērçe
paint	praiṣe	thief	griēf
saint	fâir′y	thieves	bė̇ liēve′

63. OPPOSITE MEANINGS

smạll	lärġe	shŭt	o′pen
tī*gh*t	lo͞ose	lēad	fŏl′lō*w*
kind	ėru′ĕl	hĕlp	hĭn′der
hūġe	tī′nў	rāiṣe	lō*w*′er
noon	mid′night	gĭv*e*	rė̇ çēive′

Direction: Cover one column and think the word opposite.

64. SILENT VOWELS

greāt	guīde	thrĕad	çēr′taĭn
tīred	guärd	mā′s*o*n	ėăp′taĭn
trīed	guĕss	māid′*e*n	ėûr′taĭn
trĕad	guĕst	hĕav′*e*n	moun′taĭn

Direction: Name a *silent* vowel in each word.

65. DICTATION REVIEW

Here is a *piece* of an old *sail*. How *coarse* it is! Please *mail* this letter. My *friend* will receive it early. The boys are *hoeing* in the cornfield.

Close the door. Raise the window. Fetch a *pail* of water. Are you certain that you can spell *receive* and *believe?*

66. "LONG **a**" AND "SHORT **a**," ACCENTED

bā′by	dā*i*′ly	tăf′fy	văl′ū*e*
va′pŏr	wa*i*t′er	tap′ping	val′e*y*
wa′ger	pa*i*nt′er	hap′pen	gan′der
tak′ing	ra*i*n′bow	mat′ter	man′ner
wak′ing	fa*i*nt′ly	chat′ter	grav′el

67. ADJECTIVES OF OPPOSITE MEANING

wīse	fo͞ol′ish	prŏmpt	tär′dy
worse	bet′ter	ten′der	har′dy
light	hĕa*v*′y	ug′ly	hănd′some
seârçe	plen′ty	bright	glo͞om′y
fi*e*rçe	gen′tle	strā*igh*t	cro͞ok′ĕd

68. SOUND OF "BROAD **a**" = "BROAD **o**"

broad	ta*ugh*t	al′der	pause
cause	ca*ugh*t	al′sō	pau*s*′ing
sauçe	na*ugh*′ty	al′mōst	cau*s*′ing
sau′çy	da*ugh*′ter	al′wāys	bĕ cause′

69. WISE SAYINGS

Penny wise and pound foolish.
Half a loaf is better than no bread.
Many hands make light work.
It is never too late to mend.
It is easier to pull down than to build up.

70. "ITALIAN **a**"

ärch	är′mў	pär′dŏn	där′ling
harp	par′ty	gar′*d*en	dart′ing
marsh	mar′kĕt	hard′*e*n	star′ling
starch	s*e*ar′let	har′nĕss	part′ner

71. VERBS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

bu*y̆*	sĕll	th*a̤w*	freeze
cry	läugh	åsk	ån′s*w*ēr
rīse	fa̤ll	bĕ gĭn′	fin′ish
stŏp	stärt	dē lay′	hās′*te*n
sāve	spĕnd	găth′er	s*e*ăt′ter

72. "MEDIAL **a**," OBSCURED

a̤ bout′	a̤ līve′	a̤ mòng′	*e*a̤ năl′
a bō*a*rd′	a lŏng′	a round′	*e*a ress′
a hĕ*a*d′	a lōne′	a sleep′	*e*a nā′ry
a frā*i*d′	a sīde′	a wāy′	In′dĭ a̤

Note: The symbol **a̤** indicates a quick, light, "obscure" pronunciation of **a** in unaccented syllables. Similar pronunciations of **ă, ĕ, ŏ, ŭ**, are indicated by **a̤, e̤, o̤, ṳ**, respectively.

73. COPY FROM MEMORY

'Mid pleasures and palaces
Though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like home.

—JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

74. "LONG e" IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

ē′ven	hē*at*′ĕd	dē*ar*′ẽr	sē*a*′side
e′vil	che*at*′ed	deep′er	se*a*′shore
e*at*′en	seem′ing	keep′er	tea‡′ing
se*a*′‡on	te*am*′ing	Ēast′er	queer′ly
re*a*′‡on	need′ing	e*ast*′ern	mere′ly

75. ANIMALS

Full-grown	*Young*	*Full-grown*	*Young*
dog	pup′py	go͞ose	gŏ‡′ling
eat	kit′*te*n	duck	duck′ling
cow	hĕif′er	deer	fawn
goat	kid	bear	cub
sheep	lam*b*	frog	tad′pole

76. "SHORT e" IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

vĕr′y	lĕt′ter	wĕl′*co*me	ex pe-et′
fer′ry	bet′ter	self′ish	ex çept′
fend′er	les′*so*n	shep′*h*ẽrd	in vent′
res′tĭve	lev′el	dwell′ing	con sent′

Direction: Note that every *accented* syllable ends in a *consonant,* and the vowel sound is *short,* — such syllables are *typical.*

77. MEMORY GEM

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like song of birds.
Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest, brave, and true.

78. "Long **i**" and "Short **i**," Accented

dī′ĕt	de çīde′	vĭṣ′ĭt	sĭr′up
dī′a̲l	de ṣire′	lis′*te*n	sip′ping
rī′va̲l	in vite′	giv′*e*n	si̲n′gl*e*
fine′ly	po lite′	driv′*e*n	ji̲n′gl*e*
like′ly	be side′	*w*rit′*te*n	lim′ber

79. Names of Birds

lärk	jay	rob′in	tûr′ke*y*
dȯv*e*	₍crane	mär′tin	ȯs′trich
*w*ren	quail	păr′rȯt	blue′bird
hawk	stork	spăr′rō*w*	snō*w*′bird
crō*w*	thrush	swa̲l′lō*w*	black′bird

80. "Long **o**," "Short **o**," and "Medial **o**," Accented

lō′e̲a̲l	stō′ry	sŏl′id	fŏr′est
vo′e̲a̲l	gro′ṣer	sor′ry	*h*on′est
bro′k*e*n	mo′me̲nt	frol′i*e*	*h*on′ŏr
spo′k*e*n	no′tĭç*e*	prof′it	bot′tȯm
smoke′less	hope′less	pop′per	lŏft′y

Direction: Note how accented syllables containing long vowels end.

81. "Long **u**" and "Short **u**," Accented

dū′ty	ex ₍ūṣe′	nŭm′ber	rŭm′bl*e*
tu′lip	pro duçe′	lum′ber	grum′bl*e*
u′nit	dis pute′	thun′der	₍un′ning
stu′pid	b*e*aū′ty	slum′ber	hum′ming

82. Sounds of **û**, of **ew** = **ū**, and of **ew** = **o͞o**

dew (ū)	new (ū)	stew (ū)	fûr′nish	cûrl′y
few	newṣ	slew (o͞o)	fur′ther	jour′nal
pew	view	blew (o͞o)	fur′nâçe	jour′neў
mew	jew′el	flew (o͞o)	sur′fâçe	church′eṣ

83. Trisyllables: First Syllable Accented

ĕv′ĕr ў	lĭb′er ty	rĕġ′ĭ meṇt
fam′ĭ ly	hol′i day	ôr′naḷ meṇt
ēaṣ′i ly	yes′ter day	preṣ′ĭ deṇt
viṣ′it ed	priṣ′on er	dif′fer eṇt
an′i maḷ	çĕr′taĭn ly	beaū′tĭ ful

84. Trisyllables: Second Syllable Accented

dĭ rĕet′ly	e lĕv′en	an ȯth′er
di vẽrt′ed	de ṣẽrt′ed	tọ gĕth′er
do mes′tic	de light′ed	at ten′tĭve
dis eȯv′er	re mem′ber	ex çeed′ing
dis tĭṇet′ly	when ev′er	ex peet′ing

85. Names of Boys and Girls

John	George	Maud	Lu′cy	Thom′as
Hugh	Charles	Ma′ry	Em′ma	Wil′liam
Frank	Da′vid	Do′ra	Clar′a	Al′ice
James	Hen′ry	El′la	Lau′ra	Ag′nes

Direction: Copy these words from dictation.

86. COMPOUND WORDS

to-day′	blue′-eyed′	morn′ing-glo′ry
to-night′	dog′s′-eared′ (*or* dog′-)	for get′-me-not
to-mŏr′rō*w*	look′ing-glass	gold′*e*n rod
good′-by′	rock′ing-chair	whip′poor will′

Direction: Note that some compound words are written with, and others without, hyphens.

87. COMPOUND WORDS WITHOUT THE HYPHEN

dew′drop	key′hole	farm′yard	birth′day
day′time	boat′man	corn′stalk	play′thing
rain′bow	web′feet	*e*arth′worm	flag′staff
sun′beam	ear′mark	whale′bone	school′room

Direction: Write each as one word and without a hyphen.

88. CONTRACTIONS

I'm	we'd	it's	don't	isn't
I'd	we've	he's	cän't (*or* cân't)	wasn't
I'll	'tis	she's	shän't (*or* shân't)	you've
I've	'twas	there's	won't	they'll

Note: These contractions are allowable in conversation, but would better be used sparingly, even in social correspondence.

89. A RIDDLE

I'm a humble little thing,
Always coming with the spring;
In the meadows green I'm found,
Peeping just above the ground;
And my stalk is covered flat
With a white and yellow hat.

90. PRONOUNCING TEST

ŏff	wẽre	blue′bird	ŏr′ange
cost	thêre	mu′sic	cher′ry
was	where	wa′ter	cheer′ing
catch	*w*hose	sau′çer	cä*l*m′ly
past	wheat	fâs′*te*n	tū′lip
branch	*w*hole	fŏl′low	căp′taĭn
dançe	grō*w*n	pil′low	lev′el
sūit	drown	rad′ish	don̲′keў
blue	ôught	gath′er	sea′son
plume	thōugh	weath′er	lem′ŏn
prune	thôught	wheth′er	prō dūçe′
fruit	through	stron̲′ger	ex cuse′

91. SPELLING TEST

much	seize	lov′er	peo′ple
match	sneeze	les′son	pĭ′geon
which	raise	çel′lar	heif′er
ditch	knives	mus′*cle*	rain′bow
church	tried	beg′gar	rein′deer
lose	tired	ped′dler	gi′ant
loose	lounge	pen′çil	jin̲′gle
learn	a′pron	çeil′ing	per′son
cloud	a rise′	prim′er	nei′ther
crowd	judge	pu′pil	leath′er
proud	sleigh	writ′er	blos′*so*m
crown	bot′tom	pic′ture	be lieve′
freeze	val′ley	daugh′ter	be cause′

PART ONE

SECTION 2

92. WORDS RELATING TO TIME

nō͞on	mĭn′ute (ɪt)	ạu′tumn	Tūeṣ′dă*y*
*h*our	preṣ′ẹnt	win′ter	Wĕ*d*neṣ′day
week	fū′tū̆re	çen′tū̆ ry	Thûrṣ′day
mȯnth	sea′ṣon	Sun′dă*y*	Frī′day
year	sum′mer	Mȯn′day	Sat′ur day

93. MONTHS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Jan′ū ă ry,	Jan.	May,		Sep tem′ber,	Sep.
Feb′ru ă ry,	Feb.	Jụne,		Oc tō′ber,	Oct.
March,	Mar.	Jụ lȳ′,		No vem′ber,	Nov.
A′pril,	Apr.	Au′gust,	Aug.	De çem′ber,	Dec.

94. RHYME OF THE MONTHS

Thirty days have September,
April, June, and November;
All the rest have thirty-one
Save February, which alone
Has twenty-eight, but one day more
We add to it one year in four.

Direction: Memorize this rhyme, and then write the names of the months in order, and the number of days in each

95. REVIEW OF VOWEL EQUIVALENTS

ô = ạ	**e͟ = ā**	**ı̂ = û**	**ã = ẽ**
bôrn	ve͟in	sīr	ŏn′wărd
sôrt	we͟*igh*t	stīr	fôr′wărd
tôrch	e͟*igh*t′y	bĭrth	ↄow′ărd
thôrn	ↄon ve͟*y*′	gĭrth	vin′ẽ găr
ôr′der	ne͟*igh*′bŏr	shĭrk′ing	vĭne′yạrd

96. REVIEW OF VOWEL EQUIVALENTS

õ = ẽ	**ȳ = ĭ**	**y̆ = ĭ**	**ȯ = ŭ**
ō′dŏr	dȳ*e*	my̆th	ↄȯl′ŏr
är′bŏr	tȳpe	ġy̆p′sy	ↄȯm′ing
ar′mŏr	stȳle	sy̆s′tem	ↄȯm′pạss
har′bŏr	re plȳ′	ↄry̆s′tạl	ↄȯm′fŏrt
hū′mŏr	lȳ′ing	sy̆l′lạ ble	sȯme′what

97. SOUNDS OF "LONG **oo**" AND "SHORT **oo**"

po͞ol	grew	tọm*b*	wọlf	pụl′pit
to͞ol	sto͞op	sọ*u*p	wọ*u*ld	bụl′let
ho͞of	pro͞of	grọ*u*p	bọṣ′ȯm	pụl′let
lo͞op	prọve	bru͟i*s*e	wo͝od′*e*n	bụtch′er

98. SOUNDS OF **gh** AND **ph** LIKE **f**

ro*u*gh	läugh	Răl*ph*	sphēre	hȳ′phĕn
to*u*gh	ↄ*o*ugh	Phil′ip	phrāse	ôr′phạn
trô*u*gh	ẽ no*u*gh′	Jōṣ′e*ph*	çī′pher	ăl′phạ bet

99. SOUNDS OF **q** AND **c** = **k**

queen	quĭlt	ā*c*h*e*	*c*lown
queer	squa̤ll	ā′*c*r*e*	*c*ŏm′ĭ*c*
qua̤rt	quāke	ā′*c*ôrn	çĭr′*c*us
quĭlls	qua̤l′ĭ tў	ă*c*′çent	çĭr′*c*l*e*
quinç*e*	qua̤n′ti ty	ac*c*ount′	*c*ō′lon

Note: *q* is always followed by *u*, which when sounded equals *w*.

100. LANGUAGE STUDY

noun	ō′ra̤l	*c*ŏm′ma̤	ă*d*′je*c* tĭv*e*
vẽrb	*wr*ĭt′*te*n	pē′rĭ od	stāte′me̤nt
prō′noun	sen′te̤nçe	*c*ăp′ĭ ta̤l	com mand′
ăd′vẽrb	plu̇′ra̤l	sĭn̲′gu̇ lar	quĕs′tion

101. EQUIVALENTS OF **z** AND **zh**

s̤ = **z**	**s̤** = **z**	**x̱** = **gz**	**s̤** = **zh**
ĕggs̤	drow′s̤ў	ĕx̱ ĭst′	mĕa*s̤*′ûre
ŏdds̤	*c*lŭm′s̤y	ex̱ ăm′ple	pleas̤′ure
*kn*ō*ws̤*	wīs̤′dom	ex̱ ăm′ĭn*e*	treas̤′ure
rīs̤′es̤	a̤ būs̤e′	ex̱ ăct′ly	lē*z̤*′s̤ûre

102. SOUNDS OF **ch**, **sh**, **wh**, AND **ng**

pärch	săsh	whăck	stĭng
m̤ŭnch	blush	wha̤rf	*wr*ŏng
chill	shŏv*e*	whĭn′ny	sprĭn̲′kl*e*
chûrn	shĭv′er	whĕth′er	*wr*ĭn̲′kl*e*

103. PECULIAR WORD-FORMS

blot	gr*å*ft	brace	pledge	tan̲′gle
crash	hedge	space	plead	grum′ble
drain	link	stack	fa*c*′tor	crip′ple
frill	pearl	blight	har′bor	prat′tle

Direction: Cover the first letters in each column and pronounce the words thus formed.

104. OBJECTS IN THE CITY

s*ī*gn	dray	awn′ing	al′le*y̆*
store	wag′*o*n	*o*f′fi*c*e	gut′ter
shop	c*ă*r′ri*a*g*e*	bu*i*ld′ing	pave′ment
street	trol′le*y̆*	w*â*re′house	side′walk

Direction: Form the *plurals* of these words by adding *-s*.

105. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

*ä*rch	b*ĕ*nch	di*t*ch	he′ro
p*ō*rch	bunch	sti*t*ch	car′go
c*ō*a*c*h	la*t*ch	trench	mot′to
dress	ma*t*ch	*ĕ*c*h*′o	ne′gro

Direction: Form the plurals by adding *-es*.

106. DICTATION EXERCISE

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.
There is no time like the present.

Lost, yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever.

—HORACE MANN.

107. ARTICLES OF HARDWARE

file	hoo͝k	plane	au̇′ger	ham′mer
nail	knŏb	chain	gim′let	stā′ple
bolt	hĭngе	pōk′er	chiṣ′el	scut′tle
spike	screw	shȯv′el	trow′el	skil′let

Direction: Form the plurals by adding *s*.

108. NOUNS ENDING IN **y**

po′ny	dū′ty	fan′cy	en′e my
la′dy	sto′ry	dāi′ṣy	fam′i ly
lil′y	pop′py	dāi′ry	fae′to ry
coo͝k′y	pen′ny	fâir′y	com′pa̤ ny

Direction: Form the plurals of these words by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*.

109. ARTICLES IN A DRY-GOODS STORE

laçe	brāid	thĭm′ble	vel′vet
silk	plăid	nee′dleṣ	flan′nel
hoṣe	lin′ĕn	but′tonṣ	gĭng′ha̤m
plush	sat′ĭn	muṣ′lin	cal′i co

110. SINGULAR AND PLURAL WORD-FORMS

Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
elf	elveṣ	foot	feet	knife	knaveṣ
self	selves	too͝th	teeth	loaf	loaves
life	lives	mouse	mice	calf	calves
wife	wives	louse	lice	shelf	shelves
leaf	leaves	goose	geese	sheaf	sheaves

111. ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

brief	an'swers	trust'y	help'ers
dai'ly	dū'ties	eru'el	mon'sters
rock'y	re'gions	som'ber	shad'ōws
lŏft'y	stee'ples	eost'ly	build'ings
gloom'y	pris'ons	eap'i tal	let'ters

112. NOUNS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

top	bot'tom	fōe	friend
base	sum'mit	sāint	sin'ner
joy	sŏr'rōw	e'vil	good'ness
hope	de spâir'	strength	weak'ness
eause	ef fect'	sue çess'	fail'ure

113. ADJECTIVES OF OPPOSITE MEANING

rough	smōōth	mīld	se vēre'
moist	ăr'id	elev'er	stū'pid
râre	eom'mon	pī'ous	wick'ĕd
deep	shal'lōw	eld'er	youn'ger
tough	brit'tle	shôrt'er	lŏn'ger

114. FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

sour	sour'er	sour'est	light	sweet
stout	stout'er	stout'est	plain	green
elear	elear'er	elear'est	faint	yel'lōw
quī'et	qui'et er	qui'et est	great	mel'lōw

Direction: Add *-er* and *-est* to words in last two columns, noting that *-er* means *more*, and *-est* means *most*.

115. WORD BUILDING

ice	i′çy	shine	shīn′ing	wave
haze	ha′zy	shade	shād′ing	scale
bone	bōn′y	shake	shāk′ing	stone
juice	juiç′y	spiçe	spīç′ing	smoke
sauçe	sau′çy	paste	pāst′ing	grease

Direction: Add *-y* and *-ing* to last column; observe Rule I.[1]

116. WORD BUILDING

lȯve	loved	lov′ing	lov′a ble	blame
cūre	cured	cur′ing	cur′a ble	de sīre′
mȯve	moved	mov′ing	mov′a ble	ex cūse′
sŏlve	solved	solv′ing	solv′a ble	en dūre′
val′ūe	val′ued	val′u ing	val′u a ble	de fine′

Direction: Add *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-able* to last column; observe Rule I.

117. WORD BUILDING

bake	baked	bak′ing	bak′er	roll
rove	roved	rov′ing	rov′er	boil
weave	weaved	weav′ing	weav′er	han′dle
dançe	dançed	dânç′ing	dânç′er	fid′dle
traçe	traçed	traç′ing	traç′er	lis′ten
hate	hat′ed	hat′ing	hat′er	re port′
lŏdġe	lŏdġed	lŏdġ′ing	lŏdġ′er	per fôrm′
e rase′	e rased′	e ras′ing	e ras′er	whis′tle

Direction: Add *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-er* to last column; observe Rule I.

[1] RULE I. — Words ending in *silent e*, drop final *e* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.

118. SPELLING BY RULE

big	big′ger	big′gest	wet	glad
mad	mad′der	mad′dest	red	flat
hot	hot′ter	hot′test	sad	grim
slim	slim′mer	slim′mest	dim	trim
thin	thin′ner	thin′nest	snug	prim

Direction: Add *-er* and *-est* to last two columns: apply Rule II.[1]

119. DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE II

sun′ny	fog′gy	fûr′ry	gum′my	star′ry
fun′ny	bog′gy	pup′py	grit′ty	slop′py.
mud′dy	fin′ny	wit′ty	skin′ny	knot′ty

120. RULE II APPLIED

rob	robbed	rob′bing	rob′ber	drum
dip	dipped	dip′ping	dip′per	skip
pop	popped	pop′ping	pop′per	drop
pat	pat′ted	pat′ting	pat′ter	spin

Direction: Add *-ed, -ing,* and *-er* to the last column.

121. PECULIAR WORD-FORMS

bleak	crush	fought	bram′ble	dawn′ing
glean	scoop	flight	clus′ter	stum′ble
glânçe	spray	fright	glis′ten	trav′el
gloss	coiled	tripped	plat′ter	trī′fle

Direction: Pronounce *two* words seen in each *word-form.*

[1] RULE II. — Monosyllables and words accented on last syllables, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

122. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT **a**

sōar	pēak	flēa	bōast	ēa′ger
ꞇoax	beam	mean	toast	bea′ꞇon
foam	seam	mĕant	float	feast′ed
oars	gleam	plēad	shoals	treat′ed
loan	spear	smear	steam′er	ꞇreak′ing

123. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT **i**

āid	āim	wāit	rė̄ māin′	ꞇon tāin′
ails	frail	waist	re tain′	ꞇom plain′
hail	trail	taint	rē′*g*iȯn	ex ꞇlaim′
pail	jail	vain′ly	făsh′*i*ȯn	ex plain′

124. VARIOUS SILENT LETTERS

tīe	breāk	stĭ*t*ch	hid′*d*en	rĕad′y
pie	sweâr	ske*t*ch	hap′*p*en	weap′ȯn
vie	shēarş	streak	hās′*t*en	sī*g*n′post
ꞇue	squeal	guĕst	bis′ꞇuit	sea′port
bo*w*	sꞇream	guīde	sī*gh*′ing	head′aꞇ*he*

Direction: Pronounce these words and name the *silent* letters.

125. SUGGESTIVE REVIEW

Hail did *great* damage in that region. *Explain* your problem. *Raisins* are dried grapes.

Lions *roar* and eagles *soar*. The *oars* are in the *boat*. It would not *float* in the *shoals*. Pigs *squeal* and hawks *scream*. This *waist* is in *fashion*. "*Waste* not, want not." "A stitch in time sometimes saves nine." Please pass the biscuit. One guest remained.

126. SHORT VOWELS, ACCENTED

ăn′*ch*ŏr	tĕm′ple	hĭn′der	tĭn̲′kle
han̲′ker	nes′*tle*	tim′ber	sprin̲′kle
han′dle	*w*res′*tle*	shiv′er	trick′le
*c*an′dle	trem′ble	pi*tch*′er	bus′*tle*
s*c*ram′ble	shel′ter	driv′*e*n	*c*on̲′q*u*er

127. LONG VOWELS, ACCENTED

*c*rā′zy	sē′*c*ret	ī′dle	sō′ber
lay′er	dān′ger	tri′fle	glo′ry
na′tĭ*v*e	dur′ing	use′less	glo*w*′worm′
fa′m*o*us	mere′ly	hi*gh*′ness	dron′ing

128. FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

ŭg′ly	ug′lĭ er	ug′lĭ est	eas̲′y
shād′y	shad′i er	shad′i est	lone′ly
hĕ*a*v′y	hea*v*′i er	hea*v*′i est	glŏss′y
hap′py	hap′pi er	hap′pi est	might′y
mer′ry	mer′ri er	mer′ri est	naugh′ty

Direction: Add *-er* and *-est* to last column; observe Rule III.[1]

129. FORMS OF VERBS

trȳ	tries	tried	try′ing	fan′cy
de ny′	de nies′	de nied′	de ny′ing	stud′y
*c*ăr′ry	*c*ăr′ries	*c*ar′ried	*c*ar′ry ing	hur′ry
pit′y	pit′ies	pit′ied	pit′y ing	re ply′

Direction: Add *-es, -ed,* and *-ing* to last column; observe Rule III.[1]

[1] RULE III. — Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* to *i* when a suffix not beginning with *i* is added.

130. SHORT VOWELS IN BOTH SYLLABLES

mĭm′ĭe	tick′et	mod′el	un til′
vi*e*′tim	thick′et	gob′let	un less′
fit′ted	pub′lic	gob′lin	*e*on tent′
sim′ply	pub′lish	cher′ub	*e*on sent′
shil′ling	wed′ding	splen′did	neg le*e*t′

131. WORD BUILDING WITH PREFIXES

kind	un kind′	prop′er	im prop′er
known	un known′	pĕr′fe*e*t	im per′fe*e*t
a′ble	un a′ble	a*e*′tĭve	in a*e*′tĭve
friend′ly	un friend′ly	a*e*′cu rāte	in a*e*′cu rate

Direction: Note that prefix *un-*, *in-*, or *im-* means *not*.

132. OPPOSITE MEANING GIVEN BY SUFFIXES

use′less	use′ful	joy	tē*a*r	cheer
harm′less	harm′ful	law	*e*are	graçe
pain′less	pain′ful	sin	hope	gu̇ile
faith′less	faith′ful	heed	help	thank
pit′i less	pit′i ful	fear	fruit	thô*ugh*t

Direction: Apply *-less* and *-ful* to last three columns, noting the meaning of the words thus formed.

133. NEGATIVE PREFIXES

un seen′	un re′al	im mod′est
un e′ven	un plĕa̲s̲′a̲nt	im pos′si ble
un ho′ly	un self′ish	im mo̲v′a ble
un luck′y	in sen′si ble	in *e*ūr′a ble
un hap′py	in tem′pĕr āte	in vi̲s̲′i ble

134. TERMS USED IN GEOGRAPHY

globe	zones	de gree′	lat′ĭ tūde
ax′is	tŏr′rid	ex′pōrts	lon′ġi tūde
at′la̤s	friġ′id	im′ports	al′ti tūde
re li̇ēf′	trop′ies	bound′a ry	dī am′e ter
ċlī′mȧte	e quā′tor	tem′per ȧte	mė̇ rid′i a̤n

135. TERMS RELATING TO LAND

beach	lĕ*dġe*	plain	īs′la̤nd	ċrā′ter
shore	gôrġe	del′ta̤	ĭst*h*′mus	vol ċā′nō
ċoast	rānġe	me̤′sä	prā*i*′rĭe	moun′t*a*ĭn
bluff	slope	ċ*h*ă̤sm	val′leў	hī*gh*′la̤nd
ċrest	rĭ*dġe*	ċan′yon	des̤′ĕrt	ċon′tĭ ne̤nt

136. "ITALIAN **a**," ACCENTED

tärt	lärd	mär′ble	de pärt′	läugh′ing
smart	park	gar′gle	hur rä*h*′	laugh′ter
snarl	starve	gar′me̤nt	här′vest	en lärġe′
parch	a larm′	arm′pit	g*u*ärd′ed	pär′trĭ*dġe*

137. "MEDIAL **a**," ACCENTED AND OBSCURED

tȧsk	so′fa̤	de mȧnd′	ċom′ma̤	ŏr′a̤ ċle
ċȧsk	so′da̤	ċom mȧnd′	ī de′a̤	ad vȧnçe′
stȧff	lä′va̤	fȧst′er	hȳ e′na̤	en trȧnçe′
mȧst	Ċū′ba̤	plȧs′ter	a̤ re′na̤	sep′a̤ rāte
ē′ra̤	a̤ lȧs′	pȧth′way	ā′rė̇ a̤	ad vȧn′tȧġe

Direction: Pronounce these words with care.

T. K. K. A C, I.

138. PRODUCTS OF THE LAND

fruits	flăx	lĕm′ŏnṣ	pea′nuts
grāinṣ	hĕmp	mel′ŏnṣ	tō̆ bă.e′cō
grăss′ĕṣ	.eŏt′*ton*	bạ̊ nă′nạ̊ṣ	pŭmp′kinṣ
flow′erṣ	mĭl′lĕt	al făl′fạ̊	pīne′ăp′ple
bĕr′rĭeṣ	lū̆ çĕrn′	tim′o thў̆	.ē̆′eō̆ nŭt′ (*or* -e*ŏa*-)

139. WATER AND ITS FORMS

sea	rĭll	sûrf	ba*y̆*′o*u*
bay	bro͝ok	sûrġe	lạ̊ gōōn′
gulf	.reek	bil′lō*w*	chăn′nel
lake	riv′er	ō′cean	foun′ta*i*n
strait	här′bŏr	īçe′bĕrg	.ăt′ạ̊ răet

140. PRODUCTS OF THE WATER

eel	spo͝ngġe	.lăms	săl*m*′ŏn
.ärp	.ŏr′ạ̊l	shrimps	hĕr′rĭng
bass	mŭs′*sel*	oys′ters	pĭck′ẽr ẹ̊l
pĕrch	stär′fish	lŏb′ster	măck′ẽr ẹ̊l

141. DICTATION

The sea! the sea! the open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free!
Without a mark, without a bound,
It runneth the earth's wide regions round;
It plays with the clouds, it mocks the skies,
Or like a cradled creature lies. — PROCTER.

142. PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURE

flour	¢ōke	glue	sug′ar (sh)
mēal	chär′coal	tăl′lōw	sĭr′up
bā′¢on	pow′der	lĕ*ath*′er	mȯ̆ lăs′sĕs
mŭt′*t*on	pā′per	lum′ber	fûr′nĭ tūre
sa*u*′sāġe	çĭ gärs′	shĭn′gles	mą̄ çhĭn′er y

143. MINES AND MINERALS

ōres	steel	quartz	jew′els
lĕad	ī′ron (-ŭrn)	sănd′stone	¢rўs′tal
zĭn¢	¢ŏp′per	līme′stone	dī′ą̄ mȯnd
gōld	sul′phur	mär′ble	ĕm′ẽr ald
sĭl′ver	met′al	grăn′ĭte	pŭm′ĭçe

144. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

slĕd*g*e	rāil′way	stēam′er	trŏl′le¥
bärġe	fre*igh*t	se*h*ōōn′er	ĕn′ġine
ya*ch*t	ĕx prĕss′	¢ą̄ nȯe′	păck trāin
¢ō*a*ch	¢lip′per	¢ą̄ năl′	¢ăr′ą̄ văn

145. DICTATION REVIEW

Coke is made from mineral coal. Charcoal is charred wood. Gunpowder is a mixture of niter, charcoal, and sulphur. It was first known in China.

James Watt invented the steam engine; he was born in Scotland in 1736.

The United States produces more iron and steel than any other country.

146. RELATING TO OCCUPATIONS

färm′er	sāi*l*′ŏr	fīre′mạn	mĕr′chạnt
mīn′er	pā*i*nt′er	brāke′mạn	drŭg′gĭst
shĕp′*h*ērd	prĭnt′er	ĕn ġĭ neer′	flō′rist
wē*a*v′er	◌̶e◌̶o◌̶o◌̶p′er	◌̶e◌̶on dŭ◌̶e′tŏr	me ◌̶e*h*ăn′ic
tē*a*m′stĕr	bụtch′er	mạ çhĭn′ĭst	◌̶e◌̶är′pen tĕr

147. RELATING TO GOVERNMENT

nā′tiọn	kĭng	state	◌̶e◌̶ăp′i tạl
◌̶e◌̶oŭn′trў	queen	vōt′er	ġov′ẽr nŏr
◌̶e◌̶oun′ty	king′dọm	ŏf′fĭ çer	prĕs′i dẹnt
çĭt′y	ĕm′pīre	sōl′dier	ĕm′prĕss
may′ŏr	rė̆ pŭb′lic	çĭt′ĭ zẹn	ĕm′pẽr ŏr

148. RACES AND CONDITIONS OF MEN

white	yĕl′lō*w*	prọ grĕs′sĭ*v*e	Cạ*u* cā′siạn
black	săv′ạge	in vĕn′tĭ*v*e	Nē′grō
red	çĭv′ĭ līzed	com mẽr′ciạl	Ĭn′dĭ ạn
brown	bär′bạ rous	lĭt′ẽr ạ ry	Mạ lā*y*′

149. DICTATION

George Washington was the first President of the United States. At this time the President is ——.

The President is commander in chief of the army and the navy.

The governor is the chief officer of a state. His home is in the capital of the state.

The mayor is the chief officer of a city.

150. SOUND OF **ti** AND **ci** = **sh**

ăc′tiŏn	pā′tient	lŭs′cious
stā′tion	pa′tience	dē lĭ′cious
no′tion	suf fĭ′cient	sus pĭ′ciŏn
ca*u*′tion	at ten′tion	mu sĭ′cian
sĕc′tion	con dĭ′tion	phy sĭ′cian

151. SOUND OF **i** = **y** IN **yes**

ŏn′iŏn	fā mĭl′iar	Ĭ tăl′ian
ūn′ion	pē cūl′iar	ō pĭn′iŏn
mĭl′lion	gēn′iŭs	com păn′iŏn
bĭl′lion	gē′nĭ al	con vēn′ient

152. SHORT VOWELS, ACCENTED

tăs′sel	bŭb′ble	jŏl′ly	vĕs′sel
pat′ter	rip′ple	pĭl′lar	sud′*d*en
chat′ter	crip′ple	pil′lo*w*	blub′bĕr
căr′rŏt	hob′ble	dip′pĕr	vil′lage
tĕr′rŏr	cud′dle	slip′per	col′lege
hŏr′rid	strug′gle	suf′fer	griz′zly

Note: The *doubled* consonant in each word represents one sound.

153. DICTATION

Suit the action to the word. — SHAKESPEARE.

This glorious Union shall not perish. — EVERETT.

A nation is a thing that lives and acts like a man, and men are the particles of which it is composed.

— HOLLAND.

154. OBSCURE SOUNDS OF **a**

lō′e̤l	Rō′ma̤n	dăm′a̤sk	sĕv′er a̤l
săl′a̤d	Ġĕr′ma̤n	gär′la̤nd	ġen′er a̤l
met′a̤l	Içe′la̤nd	dĭs′ta̤nçe	e̤om′i e̤a̤l
bal′la̤d	ĕr′ra̤nd	sŭb′sta̤nçe	fū′nĕr a̤l
ras′e̤a̤l	dĭs′ta̤nt	çĕn′tra̤l	im pôr′ta̤nt
med′a̤l	ĭn′fa̤nt	*Ch*rĭst′ma̤s	ġĕn′tle ma̤n

Note: In such unaccented syllables, **a̤** represents a light, obscure "short **a**," and **ȧ** a light, obscure "medial **a**."

155. OBSCURE SOUND OF **e**

sī′le̤nt	ăb′se̤nt	ex′çe̤l le̤nt	prĕs̤′ĭ de̤nt
sī′le̤nçe	ab′se̤nçe	ex′çe̤l le̤nçe	gȯv′ẽrn me̤nt
dē′çe̤nt	prĕs̤′e̤nt	rĕġ′ĭ me̤nt	mŏn′ū me̤nt

Note: The sound of **e** in these unaccented syllables is an obscure, indistinct "short **e**"; its symbol is **e̤**.

156. MODIFIED LONG VOWELS

fū′t̆ū̆re	dăm′ȧġe	voy′ȧġe	dė̆ s̤īre′
fôr′t̆ū̆ne	păs′sȧġe	fûr′nȧçe	bė̆ nē*a*th′
vẽr′d̆ū̆re	pōst′ȧġe	sûr′fȧçe	prȯ̆ dūçe′
vīr′t̆ū̆*e*	păck′ȧġe	prĕf′ȧçe	prȯ̆ vīde′

Note: The *modified macron* is used with **a**, **e**, **o**, and **u** in *unaccented* syllables; the sounds indicated are variations of the "regular long sounds" of these vowels. For t̆ū̆, d̆ū̆, see page 7.

157. DICTATION

Time is the sand of life;
And when we waste a grain
And wish to get it back,—
We can but wish in vain.

158. WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC

sīgns	ū′nĭt	na*ught*	dĭ vīde′
plŭs	nŭm′ber	zē′rō	sub trăct′
mī′nus	fa*c*′tŏr	çi′pher	mŭl′tĭ plȳ
ē′quals	fra*c*′tion	fĭg′ûres	prŏb′lĕms
*c*ăn′çel	deç′ĭ mal	sȳm′bols	ex ăm′ples

159. WHOLE NUMBERS

twelve	eight′een′	fĭf′ty-four′
ė lĕv′*e*n	nine′teen′	six′ty-five′
thĭr′teen′	twĕn′ty-one′	sĕv′*e*n ty-six′
four′teen′	thĭr′ty-two′	eight′y-nine′
fĭf′teen′	fôr′ty-three′	four thou′sand

160. FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

fourths	eight′eenths′	tĕnths
fĭfths	twen′tĭ eths	hŭn′dredths
sixths	twen′ty-firsts′	thou′sandths
twelfths	thĭr′ti eths	mĭl′*l*ionths
ė lĕv′*e*nths	fôr′ty-sĕc′ònds	bil′*l*ionths

161. TROUBLESOME LITTLE WORDS

Be *sure* to do the *right.*
We *ate* breakfast at *eight* o'clock.
Write me a letter from home.
It is *too* warm for a fire in the grate.
The *busy bee* improves each *shining hour.*
Great oaks from little *acorns* grow.

162. WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC

tŏn	prŏd′uct	no tā′tion	nū′mer ā′tion
pound	quō′tient	ad dĭ′tion	sub trac′tion
gĭll	dĭ vī′sŏr	re māin′der	mul′tĭ plī′er
pīnt	dĭ vĭ′sion	dif′fer ençe	mul′tĭ plĭ cănd′
quart	div′i dĕnd	sub′trahend	mul′tĭ plĭ cā′tion

163. WORDS RELATING TO MENSURATION

lĕngth	gal′lon	cūbe	trī′an gle
brĕadth	băr′rel	squâre	rec′tan gle
hēight	nick′el	ob lŏng	păr′al lĕl
weight	dol′lăr	pyr′a mid	vĕr′ti cal
con′tents	quart′er	çyl′in der	hŏr ĭ zŏn′tal

164. SOUNDS OF **-ed**

(**ed** = **t**)	(*e***d** = **d**)	(ĕ**d**)	
àsked	hûrl*ed*	need′ĕd	*w*recked
chāsed	drāi*ned*	roast′ed	prom′ĭsed
pi*e*rçed	era*w*led	boast′ed	em ploy*e*d′
to*u*ched	ō′pe*n*ed	ex ĭst′ed	frī*gh*t′e*n*ed
sē*a*rched	a greed′	ex çīt′ed	ob struc′tĕd

165. TROUBLESOME WORDS IN DICTATION

Iron *ore* is used in making *steel*. Did some one *steal* an *oar*? *Here* is a *pair* of new shoes. Is this a *pear* tree? This fine *ware* is for sale.

"Beautiful faces are they that *wear*
The light of a pleasant spirit *there*."

PART ONE

SECTION 3

166. WORD BUILDING WITH **-er**

Root-words	*Derivatives*	*Root-words*	*Root-words*
bu͟ild	build′ĕr	work	lā′bŏr
spē*a*k	speak′er	toil	trăv′el
*w*rīte	*w*rit′er	ride	sŭf′fer
wa̤lk	walk′er	strīke	fŏl′lō*w*
drŭm	drum′mer	stŏp	ex plōre′
swĭm	swim′mer	blot	de çēive′

Direction: Observe Rules for Spelling, and add *-er*, meaning *one who*, to words in last two columns.

167. WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES

Adjective	*Verb*	*Adverb*	*Noun*
thĭck	thick′*e*n	thick′lў	thick′ness
quĭck	quick′*e*n	quick′ly	quick′ness
shôrt	short′*e*n	short′ly	short′ness
chē*a*p	cheap′*e*n	cheap′ly	cheap′ness
lī*gh*t	light′*e*n	light′ly	light′ness
brī*gh*t	bright′*e*n	bright′ly	bright′ness

Note: The suffix *-en* means *to make; -ly* in adverbs means *manner; -ness* means *state* or *condition.*

168. MEMORY GEM

True worth is in being, not seeming;
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good, not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by. — ALICE CARY.

169. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Participle*	*Noun*
a mūse′	a mus′ing	a muse′ment
im prove′	im prov′ing	im prove′ment
con fūse′	con fus′ing	con fu′sion
com pâre′	com par′ing	com păr′ĭ son
o blīge′	o blig′ing	ŏb′lĭ gā′tion
in vīte′	in vīt′ing	ĭn′vĭ tā′tion

170. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Adjective*	*Noun*
ė lĕct′	ė lĕc′tĭve	ė lĕc′tion
dė stroy′	de strŭc′tive	de struc′tion
prŏ dūce′	pro dŭc′tive	pro duc′tion
ĕx tĕnd′	ex ten′sĭve	ex ten′sion
im press′	im pres′sĭve	im pres′sion
pos sess′	pos ses′sive	pos ses′sion

171. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Noun*	*Adjective*	*Noun*
ū nīte′	ūn′ion	wīse	wĭs′dom
re ate′	re*a*′ture	moist	mois′ture
ĕap′ture	ĕap′tĭve	pūre	pū′rĭ ty
ar rīve′	ar rīv′al	rē′al	re ăl′i ty
prŏ pōse′	prŏ pōs′al	lō′eal	lŏ ĕăl′i ty
know	*know′l*ĕdge	sweet	sweet′ness
ĕar′ry	ĕar′rĭage	bus′y	busi′ness
măr′ry	măr′rĭage	plĕas′ant	pleas′ure

172. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

ȧnt	ä*u*nt	màs′ter	ĕär′et	tō̇ mā′tō
màsk	lä*u*nch	bȧs′ket	pā′trȯn	ā′prĭ ēot
slȧnt	hä*l*ve͟s	fȧst′er	mā′trȯn	hăl′i but
ēlȧsp	lä′vą̊	plȧs′ter	ą̊l′der	en hȧnçe′
ēlȧss	pä*l*m′y	pĭ ăn′ō	bą̊ nä′ną̊	en trȧnçe′

Caution: Be careful to give the sound of **a** indicated.

173. SOUND OF "SHORT **e**," ACCENTED AND OBSCURED

said	dū′e͟l	ān′ġe͟l	mit′te͟n	stĕa*d*′y
says	hov′el	ăsp′en	chick′ĕn	hun′dre͟d
an′y	nov′el	ēan′çel	ki*t*ch′ĕn	kin′drĕd
man′y	mod′el	trav′el	bär′re͟l	ą̊ gain′
fū′e͟l	rĕb′el	chi͟s′el	pär′çe͟l	ą̊ gainst′

174. SOUND OF "SHORT **i**"

rĭsk	sat′ĭn	çĕr′ta͟ĭn	fĕr′tĭle	ĭ tal′ĭ-ē
sĭnçe	Lat′ĭn	ēûr′tain	rep′tile	fā′vŏr ĭte
rĭnse	sĭr′up	vil′*l*ain	hos′tile	ġen′ū ĭne
with	spĭr′it	sĕrv′ĭçe	dĭ rĕ-ēt′	fem′ĭ nĭne
been	pret′ty	ser′vĭle	dĭ vōrçe′	găs′ō lïne

Caution: Do not substitute another sound for that of "short **i**."

175. SOUNDS OF "SHORT **o**" AND "MEDIAL **o**"

wa͟s	ŏff	ŏf′*te*n	bŏn′nĕt	ą̊ ērŏss′
frŏm	ēlŏth	sŏf′*te*n	sŏr′rel	fŏre′*h*ĕad
ŏf′fer	seŏff	ēŏf′fĭn	yŏn′der	*kn*ŏ*w*l′ĕdġe
ēŏr′ą̊l	frŏst	ēŏf′fee (ĭ)	wa͟l′rus	hŏl′lў hŏck

Note: The sound **ŏ** lies between **ŏ** and **ô**.

176. SOUND OF "LONG **u**," AND OF **u̇** = **o͞o**

sūe	flew (o͞o)	Sū′şa̤n	tū′lĭp	in dūçe′
dūe	slew (o͞o)	sū*it*′ed	Tūeş′day	de lūde′
sū′et	blu̇e	sub dūe′	stu′pid	new′ly
sew′er	ju̇te	blu̇′ing	stu′de̤nt	neū′ter
rė̄ new′	Jew (ū)	blu̇′ish	stu′por	av′ė̄ nūe

Caution: Do not substitute sound of "long **oo**" for "long **u**."

177. SOUND OF "LONG **oo**"

chew	ro͞ot	pru̇ne	so͞othe	bru̇′ta̤l
grew	ho͞op	wo̤und	tru̇′a̤nt	pru̇n′ing
strew	ho͞of	tru̇thş	seru̇′ple	re ₋eru̇t′
threw	sho̤e	cho͞oşe	pru̇′de̤nt	bo̤u que̤t′

Note: The sound of **u̇**, an equivalent of "long **oo**," occurs often after **r**, and sometimes after **l**, **j**, and **ch**.

178. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

yĕt	yē*a*r	wa̤nt	flō′rist	kĕt′tle
gĕt	stōne	fa̤*u*lt	nȯth′ing	stĕ*a*d′y
sŭch	shōne	jŭdġe	la̤*u*′rel	in stĕ*a*d′
shŭt	sleek	ōn′ly	a̤l′wāyş	ē*i*′ther
nȯn*e*	₋ereek	flō′ra̤	ga̤*u*z′y	nē*i*′ther

Caution: Substitute no other sound for the vocal indicated.

179. CONSONANTS REQUIRING ATTENTION

shroud	lĕngth	*w*rē*a*th	lĭs′*t*en
shrill	strength	*w*rĕ*t*ch	mois′*t*en
shri*n*k	ärė′ti*c*	a̤*w*k′wärd	răş*p*′bĕr ry
hū′mōr	in′sĕ₋ets	₋eŏl′um*n*	hăn*d*′sȯme
hum′ble	prŏs′pĕ₋ets	dō*ugh*′nut	hăn*d*′ker chĭef

180. WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES

Ăr′ab	flow′ẽr	hŭn̲′grў	rė̇ çĕss′
ā′e͡ôrn	show′ẽr	sē′rı̇ēs̲	ad drĕss′
ā′g̊ĕd	quạr′rel	prāı̇′rĭe	çĭ gär′
māy′ŏr	pŭmp′kĭn	tĭck′lĭsh	dė̇ fe͡et′
loy′ạl	prĭn′çĕss	wȯn′drous	dĭ re͡et′
tō′*w*ărd	tō′*w*ărd̲s	sup pōs̲e′	pȯ̇ lïçe′

Caution: Note the accent, and pronounce with care.

181. WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES

ū′s̲ū ạl	rē′ạl ly	ī dē′ạ
ī′vȯ̇ ry	ē′*v*en ing	fă*e*′tȯ̇ ry
mem′ȯ̇ ry	rĕg′ū lar	ĭn′dus try
vi*e*′tȯ̇ ry	sev′ẽr ạl	ĭn′ter est
his′tȯ̇ ry	ė̇ lĕv′enth	trăv′el ẽr
fin′ẽr y	an ȯth′er	b*ea*ū′tė̇ ous
slāv′ẽr y	vī′ȯ̇ lent	op pō′nent
mĭs̲′ẽr y	vi′ȯ̇ lençe	ĭl lŭs′trāte

Caution: Pronounce none of these words in *two* syllables.

182. COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

Mĭs′ter,	Mr.	num′ber,	No.
Gĕn′tle mẹn,	Messrs.	post of′fice,	P.O.
Mis′tress,	Mrs.	post′s*e*rĭpt,	P.S.
Mis′sĭs,	Mrs.	be fōre′ noon,	A.M.
Mad′ạm,	Mdm.	åft′er noon,	P.M.
Do*e*′tŏr,	Dr.	låst month,	ult.
Rev′er e̊nd,	Rev.	this month,	inst.
		next month,	prox.

183. ROOT-WORDS AND DERIVATIVES

sāil	sail′ŏr	bĕg	beg′gär
vĭṣ′ĭt	viṣ′ĭ tŏr	līe	li′ăr
eol lĕet′	eol lee′tŏr	pōle	po′l̤ar
pro tĕet′	pro tee′tŏr	sehōōl	sehŏl′ăr
poṣ ṣĕss′	poṣ ṣes′sŏr	ăn̤′gle	ăn̤′gŭ l̤ar
eon dŭet′	eon due′tŏr	çĭr′ele	çĭr′eŭ l̤ar

184. USES OF THE MACRON

The mā′erŏn is the mark used to indicate the regular *long* sounds of the vowels.

bāste	hēath	brībe	pōrch	mūṣe
erate	knead	sliçe	forçe	fūmeṣ
stale	gleam	swine	ghost	tōōlṣ
stāin	bleach	thrive	hōard	stōōp
fāiled	streak	whilst	hōarse	hȳ′dr̤ant
quāint	breatheṣ	writhe	throne	rīm′ing
				(*or* rhȳm′-)

185. USES OF THE BREVE AND BREVE-CIRCUMFLEX

The brēve indicates the regular *short* sounds of the vowels; the breve-cīr′cumflex indicates "medial o."

erăg	dĕbt	kĭln	shŏck	hў̆mn
traet	yell	eliff	botch	sў̆m′bol
valve	dĕaf	twinṣ	notch	tŭfts
gnash	dense	twist	solve	thrŭsts
seant	tempt	wring	thrŏng	sŏŏt′y
seraps	breath	glĭmpse	thŏng	erŏŏk′ed

Direction: Give the sounds indicated by these symbols,— **ā, ă, ē, ĕ, ī, ĭ, ō, ŏ, ŏ̄, o͞o, o͝o, ū, ŭ, ȳ, y̆.**

186. USES OF THE CIRCUMFLEX

The çĭr'e̱umflex indicates sounds of **a**, **e**, **o**, and **u** before **r**.

lâi*r*	*hêi*r	seôrch	tûrf
flâr*e*	thêi*r*	fôr'ma̱l	ûrġ*e*
stâr*e*	whêr*e*	fôr'mer	mûr'der
blâr*e*	thêr*e*'fore	ċôrd'ăġe	mûr'mŭr
af fâi*r*'	*hêi*r'ess	ċôr'nĭç*e*	fûr'lō*ugh*

187. USES OF "DOTS ABOVE"

"Dots above" **a** indicates "Italian **a**," and **ï** = "long **e**."

därt	heärth	bärred	vä̇ lïs*e*'
gäp*e*	heärt'y	seärred	rä̇ vïn*e*'
ċärv*e*	heärk'*en*	pär'*s*on	fä̇ tïg*ue*'
pärt'ly	gäu*n*t'let	mär'quĭs	in trïg*ue*'

188. USES OF "DOTS BELOW"

"Dots below" indicates **a̱** = **ô**, **o̱** = **o͞o**, and **u̱** = **o͞o**.

da̱*u*b	ga̱*u*z*e*	ro̱*u*t*e*	ru̱de'ly
dwa̱rf	a̱*w*'ful	gro̱*u*p	ru̱'ra̱l
va̱*u*lt	a̱*u*'burn	wo̱*u*nd'ed	pru̱'de̱nt
swa̱th	fa̱l'ter	to̱*u*r'ist	pru̱n'ing
wa̱rd'*e*n	rē wa̱rd'	mo̱v*e*'me̱nt	sū'mă*c*e

189. USES OF "DOT ABOVE"

"Dot above" **a** indicates "medial **a**," **ȯ** = **ŭ**, and **ġ** = **j**.

vȧst	shȯv*e*	fōrġ*e*	rāġ'ing
flȧsk	gȯv'ern	dŏdġ*e*	ġĭn'ġer
wȧft'ĕd	ċȯl'a̱n der	frĭnġ*e*	sug ġĕst'
ad vȧnç'ing	sŏv'er *eĭgn*	plŭnġ*e*	ċŭdġ'el

190. USES OF "DOT BELOW"

"Dot below" indicates **ạ** = **ŏ**, **ọ** = **o͝o**, and **ụ** = **o͝o**.

wạn	wạl'lō*w*	ẹuck'o͝o	bọs'ọm
wạd	wạd'dle	ẹush'i*o*n	wọlf'ish
wạnd	wạl'lọp	pụl'le*y*	wọr'sted
squạn'der	wạl'lĕt	bụl'rush	wọm'ạn ly
squạb'ble	wạr'rạnt	bụl'ọck	wọl vẽr ēn*e*'

191. USES OF THE TILDE

The tĭl'dĕ indicates **ẽ**, **ĩ**, **õ**, or **ỹ** = **û** in accented syllables, and **ã**, **ĩ**, **õ**, or **ỹ** = **ẽ** in unaccented syllables.

ġẽrm	dĩrk	rā'zõr	gram'mãr
jẽrk	vĩr'ġin	măn'õr	haz'ạ̊rd
stẽrn	skĩr'mish	hŏr'rõr	liz'ạ̊rd
mỹr'tl*e*	ẹon fĩrm'	splen'dõr	stand'ạ̊rd

192. USES OF THE "MODIFIED MACRON" AND "TIE BAR"

The "modified macron" indicates the *modified long* vowel sounds. For the "tie bar," see page 7.

dăm'ǡġ*e*	rė̄ būke'	kĕr'ọ̄ sēne	a*e*'tu̍ ạl
band'ǡġ*e*	rė̄ vŏlv*e*'	ī dē'ạl	vīr'tu̍*e*
rum'mǡġ*e*	el'ė̄ vāte	măr'rō*w*	ū'sụ̊ ạl
ôr'dĭ nǡ rў	plen'tė̄ *o*us	fŭr'rō*w*	pop'ụ̊ lar
se*e*'rė̄ tǡ rў	gay'ẹ ty	tor nā'dō	a*e*'cụ̊ rāt*e*

193. USES OF THE "LOWER BAR"

"Lower bar" indicates **e̲** = **ā**, **s̲** = **z**, **n̲** = **ng**, **x̲** = **gz**.

ăn̲'gry	poi*s̲*e	e*x̲* ŭlt'	ve*i̲*n
tĭn̲k'er	rŏs̲'in	e*x̲* ạlt'	re*i̲g*n
tĭn̲'kl*e*	ex pōs̲e'	e*x̲* ẽrt'	ẹon ve*y̲*'
trin̲'ket	dis̲ ēas̲e'	e*x̲* *h*ĭb'it	sŭr ve*y̲*'ŏr

194. Uses of the "Transverse Bar" and Cedilla

The ç ḑĭl'la is used with **c** to indicate its *soft* sound. The "transverse bar" indicates "hard **c**" and "voiced **th**."

ăç'ĭd	¢lăm'ber	sc̶ârçe	lā**th**e
çiv il	trĭck'le	sŭ¢e çeed'	ba**th**e
çen'ter	¢rō'¢eus	çīr'¢eŭĭt	bŏ**th**'er
jus'tĭçe	a̤u¢'tion	ĭ'çĭ ¢le	la**th**'er
çȳ'press	¢a̤u'tion	çȳ'¢lone	**th**ith'er

195. Uses of the "Inverted Breve"

The "inverted breve" indicates *obscure* short sounds.

ō'va̤l	hū'ma̤n	băr'ra̤n	sĭ'le̤nçe
ri'va̤l	¢är'¢a̤ss	tor'ra̤nt	sçi'e̤nçe
sig'na̤l	vĕnġe'a̤nçe	sẽr'pe̤nt	pa*y*'me̤nt
bal'a̤nçe	fes'tĭ va̤l	tăl'e̤nt	ĕv'ĭ de̤nt
in'sta̤nt	ad'mi ra̤l	ju*ġ*'me̤nt	¢on'fĭ de̤nt

196. Peculiar Word-forms

blink	space	brushed	plumb'er
¢lash	stroll	trust'y	flat'ter
trail	strap	hold'er	fac'tor
flinch	thrice	glit'ter	slight'ly
dro'ver	smo̤th'er	pad'ding	spright'ly

Direction: Write other words that appear in each word-form.

197. Words Containing Silent Letters

pre*y*	trŭd*ġ*e	s¢*h*ēme	mē*a*'ger
rō*gue*	plī*gh*t	*wr*ăn'*gle*	¢o*u*r'ā*ġe*
¢ō*u*rt	bou*gh*s̤	făm'ĭ*ne*	f*o*r be*a*r'
sou*l*s̤	sō*u*rçe	in lā*i*d'	tho*r*'o̤*ugh*

198. Consecutive Consonants, Duplicates

tăl′lō*w*	gĭd′dy	as sĭst′	set tee′
shab′by	glim′mer	as sī*g*n′	of fĕnd′
gar′ret	trig′ger	ar rānġe′	¢ol le¢t′
daz′zle	mes′sa̤ġe	ap point′	¢on ne¢t′
pat′tern	bŭr′rō*w*	sup pōrt′	¢or re¢t′

Note: These *duplicated* consonants are pronounced each like a single consonant, and preceding vowels are *short.*

199. Names of Vegetables

kāle	mā*i*ze	mus′tărd	¢ŭr′rants
leeks	gō*o*rd	pep′per	çel′er y
ȯn′iȯn	tûr′nip	r*h*u̲′bärb	let′tuce (-ɪs)
gär′li¢	¢ăr′rȯt	pī¢′plant	spin′ach (-ăj)
pärs′le*y*	pärs′nip	egg′plant	as păr′a gus

200. Words of Similar Meaning

¢lĕft	¢rev′ĭ*ç*e	gōr′y	blȯod′y
sy̆lph	fâ*i*r′y	drow′sy	sleep′y
blīthe	mer′ry	mer′it	dė̤ se̤rve′
hang	sus pend′	in′a̤ġe	like′ness
prā*i*se	¢om mend′	pit′y	sy̆m′pa thy̆

201. Words of Opposite Meaning

¢rė̤ āte′	dė̤ stroy′	dān′ger	safe′ty
a¢ çĕpt′	rė̤ jĕ¢t′	dou*b*t′less	dou*b*t′ful
in ¢lu̲de′	ex ¢lu̲de′	in′ju*r*e	ben′e̤ fit
as sĕnd′	dė̤ se̤nd′	hė̤ rō′ie	¢ow′ărd ly
¢on sent′	re fūse̤′	in tē′rĭ ŏr	ex te′ri ŏr

202. NAMES OF FLOWERS

dāi′s̱y	phlŏx	blue′bell	a̱ nĕm′ō nē
pan′s̱y	ăs′ter	snow′drop	dan′dē lī′on
pop′py	ero′eus	but′ter eup	ġē rā′nĭ um
ôr′ehĭd	eow′slip	sun′flow er	hol′ly hŏck
pe′ō ny	vī′ō let	daf′fō dil	hon′eў suck′le

203. NOUNS OF SIMILAR MEANING

hilt	han′dle	mēads̱	mĕad′ōws̱
ants	em′mets	elaws̱	tal′ons̱
vale	val′ley	spite	mal′ĭçe
view	pros′peet	thresh′ōld	en′tra̱nçe
plan	dē s̱īgn′	pûr′pose	in ten′tion

Direction: In this and similar lessons, study words in pairs.

204. NAMES OF BIRDS

gŭll	lin′net	grack′le	eą̄ nā′ry
grouse	rā′ven	pär′trĭdġe	ō′rĭ ole
hĕr′on	eon′dor	phĕas̱′a̱nt	bob′ō lĭn̲k
fą̄l′eon	vul′tūre	pel′i eą̄n	king′fish er
plov′er	bob′white′	buz′za̱rd	tāi′lōr bird

205. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

aid	sue′cōr	roam	ram′ble
buy	pûr′chase	think	pon′der
shun	a̱ void′	tease	an noy′
deck	a̱ dôrn′	hin′der	pre vent′
tell	rē lāte′	pierce	pen′ē trāte

206. WORDS RELATING TO BIRD LIFE

mōlt	pre*y*	hō͞ot	ĕăr′ôl
h*ă*tch	swō͞op	chĭrp	chat′ter
brō͞od	scream	trill	twit′ter
cheep	squawk	wa̤r′ble	whis′*tle*
plume	hov′er	chĭr′rup	mĭ′grāte

207. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

mūte	si′le̤nt	ĕ rĕet′	up′right
*w*hole	en tīre′	tim′id	bash′fṳl
dŭm*b*	speech′less	ten′der	del′i ĕăte
lō*a*th	un will′ing	ġen teel′	pō̤ līte′
la′zy	in′dō le̤nt	ha̤*ugh*′ty	o′ver bear′ing

208. NAMES OF INSECTS

flea	mĭ*dġe*	erick′et	mos qu*ï*′tō
*g*nat	spī′der	fire′fly	but′ter fly
wa̤sp	lo′cust	silk′worm	bum′ble bee
hôr′net	wee′vil	kā′tў dĭd′	grȧss′hop per
bee′tle	cut′worm	chĭnch bug	ĕăt′er pĭl′lăr

209. WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

lō*w*′er	high′er	deb′it	cred′it
up′wărd	down′wărd	de*bt*′ŏr	cred′i tŏr
for′wărd	back′wărd	fol′ly	prṳ′de̤nçe
nois̤′y	nois̤e′less	wis̤′dȯm	ig′nō ra̤nçe
dou*bt*′ful	çĕr′t*a*ĭn	sû pe′rĭ ŏr	in fe′ri or

Direction: Study these words in pairs.

210. WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

sight	vĭ′ṣiȯn	shame	dis grāçe′
maze	tan′gle	wȯn′der	mär′vel
rȯ̆ bust′	stûr′dy	thank′ful	grate′ful
dūpe	de çēive′	sleep′ing	dôr′mant
quĕst	pur sūit′	fĕr′tĭle	prȯ̆ du-e′tĭve

211. WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

râre	fre′quent	ad vançe′	rē̆ treat′
ĕx′it	en′trançe	worth′less	prĕ′cious
plen′ty	fam′ĭne	dis pērse′	as sem′ble
sul′len	cheer′ful	will′ing	rē̆ lu-e′tant
mī′ṣer	spend′thrift	re joiç′ing	sŏr′rōw ing

212. ADJECTIVES AND WORD BUILDING

plăç′ĭd	se-cūre′	prŏmpt	wĭst′ful
viv′id	se rēne′	thȯr′ȯ*ugh*	-eau′tious
dis′mal	ob se-ūre′	mō*ur*n′ful	se′ri ous
mȯ̂r′tal	ab rŭpt′	lib′er al	ab′sȯ̆ lūte
fa′tal	-eor rŭpt′	dū′tĭ ful	es pĕ′cial

Direction: Form *adverbs* by suffixing *-ly,* meaning *manner,* to each word.

213. SENSES AND QUALITIES

sight	stā*i*ned	dusk′y	-eȯl′ȯ̆red	bril′liant
touch	tep′id	frig′id	tŏr′rid	un e′ven
taste	aç′id	a-e′rid	bit′ter	pun′gent
smell	strȯ̆ng	ran′çid	spīç′y	frā′grant
hearing	keen	a-cūte′	dis tĭn-et′	mū′ṣĭ -cal

214. UNACCENTED **o** IN LAST SYLLABLE; **ȯ** = "SHORT **u**"

ăt′ȯm	vĕn′ȯm	mō′tiȯn	e rup′tiȯn
ɕus′tom	drag′ȯn	af fĕc′tion	ɕon ven′tion
phăn′tom	meth′ȯd	re lā′tion	pro duc′tion
pī′lot	sĕr′mȯn	re flec′tion	foun dā′tion
pĭs′tol	ɕray′o̲n	ob jec′tion	con struc′tion

215. WORDS RELATING TO INDIAN LIFE

lŏ*dġe*	săv′ăġe	ɕạ̊ nọe′	wạr *wh*ōōp
squaw	ăr′rō*w*	pad′dle	tŏm′ạ̊ hawk
wig′wạm	quiv′er	blăn̲′ket	mŏ-e′cạ̊ sĭn
wạm′pum	sĭn′ew	coun′çil	ɕăl′ŭ met
red′skin	deer′skin	pạ̊ pōōse′	hom′i ny

216. THE SUFFIX **-er**

gain′er	be hōld′er	lĕ-e′tu̲r er
mourn′er	ɕom pōs̲′er	en grav′er
preach′er	pro mōt′er	sup port′er
re ɕôrd′er	pro dūç′er	tȳpe′set′ter
pûr′chas er	pur su′er	book′sell′er

Direction: Define these words; thus, — gain*er, one who* gains; lecture*r, one who* lectures, etc.

217. THE SUFFIX **-or**

in strŭ-e′tŏr	prŏs′pe-e tŏr	de pŏs̲′ĭ tŏr
ɕol lĕ-e′tŏr	ɕoun′se̲ lor	con trib′ū tor
ɕon fes′sor	ɕre ā′tŏr	so lĭç′i tor
op pres′sor	sur vīv′or	năv′i gā tor
pro fes′sor	sū′per vī′s̲ŏr	spe-e′ū la tor

Direction: Define these words; the suffix *-or* means *one who*

218. WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

ĕmp′ty	vā′ȩa̲nt	hē̆ rō′i-e	vă̆l′ia̲nt
brave	gă̆l′la̲nt	wa̤tch′ful	vi᷑g′ĭ la̲nt
stick′y	ad he′sĭve	grāçe′ful	ĕl′ē̆ ga̲nt
stă̆g′na̲nt	mō′tion less	-eŏn′sta̲nt	-eon tĭn′ū̆ a̲l
ă̆r′ra̲nt	down′right	hĕ*a*lth′ful	sa̲ lū′brĭ ous

219. NAMES OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

flu̲te	bū′gle	bă̆n′jō	me lō′de ȯn
härp	-eôr′net	gu*ĭ* tär′	ac -eôr′dĭ ȯn
lȳre	trump′et	vī ȯ lĭn′	-eon çē̆r tĭ′na̲
ôr′ga̲n	çȳm′ba̲ls	măn′dō lin	kĕt′tle drŭm
bă̆g′pipe	-elăr′ĭ net	bāss vī′ol	tăm′bo̤*u* rïne′

220. THE SUFFIX **-ant**

plĕa̤s′a̲nt	ăp′pli -ea̲nt	ĕm′ĭ gra̲nt
rā′dĭ ant	as sĭst′ant	ŏ-e′cū pant
dĭs -eôrd′ant	-eon test′ant	in hăb′ĭt ant
a̲ bŭn′dant	as sā*i*l′ant	trī um′phant
stĭm′ū̆ lant	dē̆ scĕnd′ant	sĭg nĭf′ĭ -eant

Direction: Note that the suffix *-ant* means *one who* or *that which.*

221. DICTATION REVIEW

Bricks are burned in a *kiln.*
He is *heir* to a large estate.
We should breathe pure *air.*
We will go by the direct *route.*
There gently lay the *roots*, and there
Sift the dark *mold* with kindly care. —BRYANT.

222. THE SUFFIX **-ent**

res′ĭ dẹnt	ap pâr′ẹnt	ex′cel lẹnt
ad hēr′ent	ab hŏr′rent	prev′ạ̊ lent
de pend′ent	in dul′ġent	prov′i dent
op pō′nent	re pel′lent	re çip′i ent
re spond′ent	per sist′ent	ɛŏr rē̊ spond′ent

Direction: Define these words, noting that *-ent* means *one who* or *that which.*

223. TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

ăd*z*	gā*n*ġe	mō*w*′er	pick′ax
mạll	gouġe	ted′der	mat′tock
wĕ*d*ġe	sc*y*the	reap′er	hay′fork
sɛōōp	ɛra′dle	thrash′er	hay knife
*w*rĕnch	sick′le	pi*t*ch′fork	ɛul′tĭ vā tŏr

224. WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

shō*w*′y	pŏm′po*u*s	wit′ty	hū′mŏr o*u*s
doubt′ful	dū′bi ous	pō̊ līte′	ɛoûr′tē̊ ous
fright′ful	hid′ē̊ ous	sē̊ vēre′	rig′ŏr ous
dole′ful	pit′ē̊ ous	läugh′a ble	lū′dĭ ɛrous
fra′grạnt	ō′dŏr ous	wȯn′der ful	mär′vel ous

225. DICTATION REVIEW

"How beautiful is the *rain!*"
Victoria's *reign* was a very long one.
The *reins* of this bridle are broken.
The *vane* tells the direction of the wind.
The richest *ore* often lies in the deepest *vein.*

226. THE SUFFIX **-ous**

joy′ous	dān′ger ous	ċou rā′ġeous
wȯn′drous	dē′ s̱īr′ous	me lō′dĭ ous
ĕn′vĭ ous	vĭg′ŏr ous	mȳs tē′rĭ ous
pĕr′ĭl ous	ċlam′ŏr ous	vi-e tō′ri ous
vĭr′t̲ū ous	glō′rĭ ous	in dŭs′tri ous

Direction: Define these words; *-ous* means *full of, having.*

227. ARTICLES IN A GROCERY

yēast	ç̣ĭt′rȯn	ċō′ċōa	ç̣ĭn′n̲ą̄ mȯn
fruit	ġĭn′ġer	rāi′s̱ins̱	sal e rā′tus
starch	pep′per	vą̄ nĭl′l̲ą̄	tap ĭ ō′ċą̄
ċlōves̱	pick′les̱	mo lăs′ses̱	chŏ-e′ō l̲ą̄te
nut′meg	ċatch′up	vĭn′ē gār	vĕġ′e t̲ą̄ bles̱

228. THE SUFFIX **-let**

ring′lĕt	lāke′let	măl′let	ċut′let
ärm′let	brook′let	ç̣ĭr′ċlet	īs′let
leaf′let	stream′let	bo͝ok′let	lan′ç̣et
rō͞ot′let	brȧnch′let	plant′let	owl′et
wave′let	riv′ū let	vein′let	ea′glet

Direction: Define these words, noting that *-let* means *little.*

229. DICTATION REVIEW

There is a *knot hole* in this board; it is not fit for use. Tell the truth, and the *whole* truth.

The eagle is a bird of *prey.*

He *prayeth* best who loveth best
All things both *great* and small.

—COLERIDGE.

230. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

af fīrm′	as sẽrt′	ŏr dā*i*n′	ap point′
ẽ rāse′	ex pŭn*g*ẽ′	*e*on çē*a*l′	dis gu*i*ṣe′
pur sūe′	fol′lō*w*	fa̤l′ter	hes̱′ĭ tāte
*e*on sōle′	*e*om′fŏrt	van′ish	dis ap pē*a*r′
ob tā*i*n′	ac quīre′	dis sent′	dis a̤ gree′

231. ARTICLES IN A DRUG STORE

sä*l*ve	bŏt′tles̱	poi′s̱on	med′i çĭn*e*
paints	vär′nish	es′se̤nç*e*	glў̆ç′er ĭn
vi′a̤ls̱	lĭq′*u*ŏrs̱	är′ni e*a̤*	*e*al′çĭ mīn*e*
al′um	tĭn*e*′tūre	môr′phĭn*e*	lin′i me̤nt
bo′rax	oint′me̤nt	văs′ẽ lĭn*e*	per fūm′er y

232. SHORT VOWELS IN FIRST SYLLABLES

man′t*e*l	lĕġ′end	çin′der	lot′ter y
pil′la̤r	sol′em*n*	glis′t*e*n	pot′ter y
bun′dle	tun′nel	*e*rim′s̱on	flat′ter y
freck′l*e*	s*a*tch′el	*e*res′ce̤nt	pas′sen ġer
span̲′gle	shriv′*e*l	str*u*e′tūre	mes′sen ġer

233. LONG VOWELS IN FIRST SYLLABLES

hā′tred	*e*ho′rus	pre′çept	va′ri *o*us
sa′*e*red	fe′male	pri′vāte	*e*u′ri ous
dain′ty	spa′cious	fi′er y	se′ri ous
main′ly	gra′cious	sa′vŏr y	nu′mer ous
faint′ly	spe′cious	pri′ma̤ ry	pre′vi ous

Direction: Compare the accented syllables in 232 and 233, and note the general fact as to their endings.

234. IN NORTHERN EUROPE

Wales	Welsh	Swe′den	Swēd′ish
Eng′land	Eng′lish	Nor′way	Nor we′gian
Scot′land	Scotch	Ger′many	Ger′man
Ire′land	I′rish	Rŭs′sia (rŭsh′ą)	Rŭs′sian
Dĕn′mark	Dān′ish	Neth′er lands	Dutch

Direction: Always begin these words with capitals.

235. IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

France	French	Por′tu gal	Por′tu guese
Spain	Span′iard	Bel′gi um	Bel′gi an
It′a ly	I tăl′ian	Aus′tri a	Aus′tri an
Greece	Greek	Hun′ga ry	Hun ga′ri an
Tûr′key	Turk	Switz′er land	Swiss

236. EXPORTS FROM EUROPE

cork	dry goods	stat′ues	cut′lĕr y
toys	wool′ĕns	paint′ings	stat′u a ry
watch′ĕs	car′pets	en grav′ings	sta′tion er y
clocks	cûr′tains	sĭl′ver wâre	fûr′nĭ ture
lĭn′ĕn	glass′ware	jew′el ry	ĭn′stru ments

237. DICTATION REVIEW

The children were playing on the *beach*.
Grains of buckwheat are shaped like *beech* nuts.
Make a *bow* before you begin.

Woodman, spare that tree;
Touch not a single *bough*.

—MORRIS.

238. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Verbal*	*Noun*
set′tle	set′tling	set′tle ment
man′age	man′ăġ ing	man′age ment
re duce′	re duc′ing	re duc′tion
lo′cate	lo′cāt ing	lo cā′tion
in close′	in clos′ing	in clō′sure
ĭr′ri gāte	ĭr′ri gāt ing	ĭr rĭ gā′tion
cul′ti vate	cul′ti vāt ing	cul ti va′tion

Direction: Study these words by lines, from left to right.

239. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Noun*	*Adjective*
im ăġ′ĭne	im′ăġe	im ăġ′ĭ nă ry
re vŏlve′	rev o lū′tion	rev o lū′tion ă ry
ro′tate	ro tā′tion	ro′tă ry
re late′	re lā′tion	rel′ă tĭve
in fect′	in fec′tion	in fec′tious
op pose′	op po sĭ′tion	ŏp′pō sĭte
im′i tate	im i ta′tion	ĭm′i tă tĭve

240. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Noun*	*Noun*	*Adjective*
lose	loss	depth	deep
chōōse	choice	length	long
steal	stĕalth	breadth	broad
of fend′	of fense′	strength	strong
de fend′	de fense′	he′ro	he ro′ic
re lēve′	re lief′	na′ture	nat′ū ral
be lieve′	be lief′	cen′ter	cen′tral

241. IN ASIA

Chī′nạ̊	Chī nēṣe′	Ạ̊ rā′bĭ ạ̊	Ăr′ab
Sī ăm′	Sĭ′ạ̊ mēṣe′	Sī bē′ri ạ̊	◦oō′lĭeṣ
Jạ̊ păn′	Jăp′ạ̊ nēṣe′	tụn′drạ̊	stĕppe
In′dĭ ạ̊	Hin′dụ	juṉ′gle	dĕṣ′ẽrt
Pẽr′sia (-shạ̊)	Pẽr′siạ̊n	bạ̊ zaar′	ŏ ā′sĭs

242. ANIMAL LIFE IN ASIA

yak	zē′bū	lĭ′ȯn	hȳ ē′nạ̊
sheep	◦eam′el	lĭ′on ess	bŭf′fạ̊ lo
goats	doṉ′key	tĭ′ger	el′ĕ phạnt
snakes	jack′ạ̈l	tĭ′gress	◦eroe′ŏ dile
◦eō′brạ̊	lĕop′ărd	wolves	rhī nŏç′ẽr os

243. ASIATIC PRODUCTIONS

tea	am′ber	ĭ′dolṣ	bam bōō′
teak	dye′wood	tûr′bạ̊n	ĭn′dĭ gō
rugs	◦ăm′phŏr	◦ash′mēre	chi′nạ̊ ware
shawls	pop′pĭeṣ	mo′hair	pôr′çė̆ lȧin
brŏnze	ō′pĭ um	am′u let	ŭm brĕl′lạ̊ṣ

244. A LESSON IN ETYMOLOGY

Peaches were first known in Persia.

Bazaar is the Persian word for *market.*

Gauze was first made in Gaza, a city in Palestine.

Currants get their name from Corinth, Greece.

Cashmere is a rich stuff first made in the vale of Cashmere, India.

245. DISSYLLABLES ACCENTED ON FIRST SYLLABLE

bōw*l*′der	res′*e*ūe	içe′bẽrg	ru̱′mõr
bow*l*′ing	a̱u′thõr	sea′wärd	flā′võr
drown′ing	stär′t*le*	frag′me̱nt	lin̲′ger
tûr′t*le*	far′thing	*e*ur′re̱nt	men′tion
ûr′chin	bar′gain(-gĕn)	min̲′g*le*	pōr′tion

246. DISSYLLABLES ACCENTED ON SECOND SYLLABLE

a̱ bīde′	hal lo͞o′	*e*on çẽrn′	sup plȳ′
ab sôrb′	prō çeed′	re mind′	sur prīse′
bē yŏnd′	for bădе′	re fine′	pro vīde′
dō māin′	re strāin′	re fresh′	im plore′
dis may′	re view′	be stow′	ful fill′

247. TRISYLLABLES ACCENTED ON FIRST SYLLABLE

săt′is fȳ	mĭs̱′ĕr y̆	*e*ŏl′ō nȳ
grat′i fy	fish′er y	hol′i day
*eh*ăr′a*e* ter	char′i ty	ex′er çīse
min′is ter	dig′ni ty	*e*rit′ĭ çize (*or* -çīse)
ban′is ter	prob′a bly	priv′i lĕg*e*

248. TRISYLLABLES ACCENTED ON SECOND SYLLABLE

as tŏn′ish	pō s̱ĭ′tion	be lov′ĕd
ac *e*ôrd′ing	pro je*e*′tion	de tẽr′mĭn*e*
ac *e*ŏm′plish	pro tec′tion	re lĭ′g*i*ȯn
af fec′tion	*e*on tra*e*′tion	en dĕ*av*′ŏr
af flic′tion	in s*e*rĭp′tion	*e*om mând′me̱nt

249. IN AFRICA

Nile	Mo͞or	Su̱ dän′	sphĭṉx
Nī′ger	Mo̊ rŏ-e′cō	slaveș	pў́r′a̱ midș
Kŏṉ′go	E′gў́pt	nē′grōeș	ŏb′e lisk
Vä*a*l	E ġў́p′tia̱n	-ĕär′a̱ văn	€*a*ī′rō
Bo̱er	ė̆ quā′tor	Sa̱ hä′ra̱	Cape Town

250. PRODUCTIONS AND ANIMALS OF AFRICA

dates	*g*nu̱	ol′ïve oil	ga̱ zelle′
gold	ze′bra̱	pä*l*m oil	ŏs′trĭch
tusks	ġĭ råffe′	ĕb′ȯn y	bă bo͞on′
sā′go	gŏ rĭl′la̱	ī′vo ry	ăn′tė̆ lōpe
mil′let	mo̊ṉ′key	dī′a̱ mo̊ndș	hĭp pŏ pŏt′a̱ mus

251. IN SOUTH AMERICA

hīdeș	An′dēș	for′ests	Am′a̱ zŏn
-eat′tle	-eŏn′dor	quī′nīne	rĕp′tĭleș
hôrs′ĕș	vol-cā′no	rub′ber	jăg′uar (-wär)
-eŏf′fee (ī)	moun′ta*i*nș	llä′ma̱	ăl′lĭ gā′tŏr
-eō′-eō*a*	earth′quake	al păc′a̱	ma̱ hŏg′a̱ nў́

252. DICTATION REVIEW

Africa is called the "Dark Continent."

The Sahara is the "Great Desert."

"Boer" is the Dutch word for *farmer.*

Hippopotamus means *river horse.*

The pyramids of Egypt were built before the days of history.

253. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Adjective*	*Noun*
de çīde′	de çī′sĭve	de çĭ′si̲on
re çēive′	re çep′tĭve	re çep′tion
de çeive′	de çep′tĭve	de çep′tion
dĭ ġĕst′	dĭ ġĕs′tĭve	dĭ ġes′tion (-chu̲n)
de ɛlâre′	de ɛlăr′a̲ tĭve	de ɛ la̲ rā′tion

254. POLYSYLLABLES WITH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ACCENT

ăn′a̲ ɛon′da̲	sep′a̲ rā′tion	man′ū faɛ′tu̲re
ex′hĭ bĭ′tion	rep′ū ta′tion	ɛon′stĭ tū′tion
op′er ā′tion	ad′ver tīs′ing	in′dē pend′e̲nçe
oɛ′cū pa′tion	rep′rē si̲ent′ĕd	in′dĭ vid′ū a̲l
pop′ū la′tion	dis′ap point′ĕd	op′por tū′nĭ ty

255. ACCENT AND MEANING

Noun	*Verb*	*Noun*	*Verb*
ăɛ′çĕnt	aɛ çĕnt′	ĕx′ports	ex pōrts′
prĕs′e̲nt	prē si̲ĕnt′	sŭb′jeɛt	sub jĕɛt′
dĕs′e̲rt	dē si̲ĕrt′	pĕr′fūme	pĕr fūme′
ŏb′jeɛt	ob jĕɛt′	ɛŏn′trăɛt	ɛon trăɛt′
rĕɛ′ord	re ɛôrd′	ĕx′traɛt	ex trăɛt′

Direction: Note how a change of accent changes the meaning. Use these words in *original* sentences.

256. DICTATION REVIEW

Study ac′cent and learn to accent′ words properly.
Here is a pres′ent for you. Present′ arms.
A good soldier will not desert′.
The camel is "the ship of the des′ert."

257. NOUNS OF SIMILAR MEANING

sīre	fā′ther	air	at′mos phēre
fra*u*d	de çēit′	skill	dex tĕr′i ty
kind	spe′ciēs	want	de fī′cien çy
mär′ġin	bôr′der	ea*p*′tĭve	pris′on ẽr
max′im	prov′ẽrb	hin′drançe	ob′stȧ ele

Direction: Study the words on this page in pairs.

258. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

neat	tī′dy	main	prin′çĭ pal
red	rud′dy	prī′ŏr	fôr′mer
frank	can′did	grate′ful	thank′ful
wīl′y	cun′ning	fā′mous	re nowned′
live′ly	cheer′y	lone′ly	sol′i tȧ ry

259. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

talk	con vẽrse′	bär′ter	ex chānġe′
prove	vĕr′i fy	sus peet′	mis trust′
wā′ver	flick′er	de bate′	dis pute′
re pel′	re pŭlse′	con vĭnçe′	per suāde′
pär′leў	dis cuss′	per fôrm′	ex′ẽ cute

260. RELATED WORDS

dĕad	death	right	right′eous
flee	flight	shrub	shrub′ber y
hē*a*l	hĕalth	slay	sla*ugh*′ter
slow	slōth	crime	crim′i nal
wide	wĭdth	mat′ter	mȧ te′rĭ al

261. WORDS USED IN PHYSIOLOGY

nẽrve	lăr′ŷŋx	ten′dŏn	mus′cleş
spine	wind′pipe	back′bone′	sa̤ lī′va̤
pŭlse	gul′let	ver′te bra̤	är′ter y
trunk	stŏm′a-*ch* (-ŋk)	skel′ē tŏn	dĭ ġes′tion
brawn	bow′elş	lig′a̤ ment	in tes′tĭneş

262. FOOD AND ITS FORMS

vē*a*l	drīed	mut′*t*on	₰us′ta̤rd
chŏps	₰o͝oked	pōu*l*′trў	jel′lĭeş
brŏth	stewed	sa̤*u*′sa̤ġe	pŏr′rĭdġe
so̤*u*p	₰anned	ven′ĭ şon	çe′rē a̤lş
grṳ′el	broiled	beef′steāk	prē şĕrveş′

263. WORDS USED IN HYGIENE

hun̤′ger	ap′pē tīte	çĭr′cu̇ lāte
pō′ro̤us	poi′şon *ou*s	ven′tĭ lāte
nẽrv′ous	när ₰ot′ie	in tox′i ₰āte
spī′na̤l	ăl ₰ŏl′ie	in di ġest′ĭ ble
*w*hole′sŏme	stim′ū la̤nt	tem′per a̤ tu̇̄re

264. DICTATION REVIEW

Flour and yeast are used in making bread.

The baker has strong muscles; he kneads the dough before baking it.

> Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own, my native land. —SCOTT.

265. Sounds of "Italian **a**" and "Medial **a**"

täu*n*t	he*a*rt′y	här′ness	mȧss′ĕs
ja*a*nt	tar′get	gar′ment	mȧs′sĭve
ha*a*nt	tar′nish	la*a*n′drў	mȧs′tiff
la*a*nch	tär′ry	har′mo̍ ny	pȧs′tŏr
*psa*lm	harsh′ly	har′vest er	◡ăr′a̲ mĕl

266. The Suffix **-al**

fôr′ma̲l	flō′ra̲l	pĕr′sòn a̲l	brīd′a̲l
post′a̲l	spe◡e′tra̲l	nat◡′u̍ ra̲l	jo′vi a̲l
bru̍′ta̲l	pär′tia̲l	pa̲ rĕn′ta̲l	mag′ĭ ◡a̲l
tīd′a̲l	spĕ′cia̲l	nă′tion a̲l	◡rĭt′ĭ ◡a̲l
nā′sa̲l	trīb′a̲l	nū′mer a̲l	mū′sa̲ĭ ◡a̲l

Direction: Define these words, noting that *-al* means *pertaining to.*

267. Various Sounds of **a**

s◡ălp	plāg*ue*	◡ăn′va̲s	pa̲ rāde′
valv*e*	vag*ue*	◡an′did	de ◡ay′
◡ramp	spra̲*w*l	ham′mock	de tăch′
s◡amp	re ◡a̲ll′	lan̲′gua̲ge	◡ăs ◡āde′
prâ*y*er	fa̲*u*lt′y	gran′de◡ur	bre◡āk′er

268. Dictation Review

An *islet* is a little island.
Some horses have long, flowing *manes.*
How far is it from the island to the *mainland?*
The beggar wore a *threadbare* coat.
The grizzly *bear* is found in the Rocky Mountains.
Many trees are *bare* in the winter.

269. SOUNDS OF **e**

l*e*a*gue*	k*e*r′n*e*l	s*e*a*l*′ing	m*e*l′o dy
*e*l*e*a*ve*	h*e*r′mit	h*e*a′th*e*n	spe*ç*′i m*e*n
s*e*reen	*e*rr′ing	h*e*l′m*e*t	t*e*l′*e* ph*o*n*e*
s*e*reech	*ea*r′nest	w*e*a*p*′*o*n	*e*x̲ *e*rt′*e*d
squ*ee*ze	r*e* s̲*e*rv*e*′	in st*e*a*d*′	d*e* t*e*r′m*i*n*e*

270. THE SUFFIX **-ness**

wīld′ness	la′zi ness	*wr*ĕ*t*ch′ed ness
ba̲ld′ness	*e*ra′zi ness	in dĕ*b*t′ed ness
keen′ness	w*e*a′ri ness	of fĕn′sĭv*e* ness
blunt′ness	stub′bŏrn ness	im pres′siv*e* ness
fi*e*rçe′ness	gra′cious ness	sprī*gh*t′lĭ ness

Direction: Define these words, noting that *-ness* means *state of being.*

271. SOUNDS OF **i**

*kn*ī*gh*t	squīrm	fĭx′t̲ū̲*r*e	zig′zag
sl*e*ī*gh*t	gird′ed	tĭn̲k′er	dĭ vīne′
thrive	stĭr′rup	this′*tle*	en tiçe′
swĭ*t*ch	swĭrl′ing	min′strel	*e*on vinç′ing
which	ĭrk′some	sc*i*s̲′sŏr̲s̲	fa̲ tĭ′g*u*ing

272. DICTATION REVIEW

The *heel* of this shoe is much worn.
This stick is *too* tough *to break.*
The *brakeman's* wound has begun to *heal.*
The *knight rode* a black horse.
The darkest *night* will have an end.
A passenger *railroad* was opened in America in 1830.

273. PRONOUNCING TEST

Boer	rụ′mŏr	sug ġest′	o ā′sis
phlox	lū′rid	ex *h*aust′	çel′er y
taunt	wound′ed	ex clude′	um brel′la
haunt	tour′ist	let′tuce	sov′er eign
width	ex′it	spin′ach	pro dūç′er
breadth	ex′tra	laun′dry	ac′cu rate
blithe	su′mac	fam′ine	ac cus′tŏm
breath	bru′tal	na′ture	op po′nent
breathe	fal′con	cym′bal	em broid′er
switch	don′key	jag′uar	priv′i lege
thrusts	gi raffe′	rep′tile	mis′chĭe vous
glimpse	mas′tiff	buoy′ant	tur′pen tine

274. SPELLING TEST

gnat	cook′ies	as′ter	kiln′-dry
maize	mal′ice	pȧs′tor	pur su′er
salve	con sent′	pis′tol	coun′se lor
fraud	con ceal′	car′rot	vig′i lant
vague	poi′son	rai′sins	in′do lent
sluice	de ceit′	wool′ens	re luc′tant
gauge	par′ley	pur′pose	de pend′ent
wrench	liq′uor	gui tar′	de li′cious
league	rhu′barb	dis guise′	glyc′er in
scythe	knot′ted	cur′tains	por′ce lăin
choose	pop′pies	por′ridge	oc′cu pant
wreathe	ba zaar′	prĕ′cious	mos qui′to
plague	in stead′	gran′deur	pheas′ant

PART TWO

SECTION 1

1. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

yoke	wid′*ōw*	de′mon	ha′lo
hōōf	pär′çel	∈av′ern	ban′jo
reel	hĕr′ạld	pack′et	drä′mạ
∈ŏ*u*gh	ạ dept′	en′ve lōpe	ad′ạġe
trŏ*u*gh	e vent′	spe∈′tạ ∈le	stū′dĭ ō

Direction: Form the *plurals* of these words; see Rule I.[1]

2. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

∈rĕss	häunch	∈hō′rus	prē′fix
∈rŏss	swĭtch	ĭst*h*′mus	suf′fix
trĕss	∈lutch	head′dress	duch′ess
bŏss	∈rutch	whip′lash	mat′tress
speech	chintz	tooth′brush	dis pătch′

Direction: Form the *plurals* according to Rule I.[1]

3. PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

bȧthṣ	truthṣ	∈lŏthṣ	ō*a*thṣ
pȧthṣ	yo*u*ths	mŏthṣ	wrē*a*thṣ
lȧthṣ	shē*a*thṣ	mouthṣ	hou*s*′ĕṣ

Direction: Pronounce the *singular* of these words.

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[1] RULE I. FOR SPELLING PLURALS. — Most nouns form their *plurals* by adding *s* to the singular, but nouns ending with *s*, *x*, *z*, *ch*, or *sh* add *es* to form their plurals.

4. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

serf	ăn′vil	lȳn̲x	me′te o̲r
sense	ănt′ler	flash	el′ẽ me̲nt
truc̦e	lan′tern	ecouch	av′er ăġe
ecreed	spin′dle	in′dex	fa′võr ĭte
seroll	*k*nuck′le	c̦ĭr′eus	fū′ġĭ tĭve

Direction: Form plurals according to Rule I. for Plurals.

5. Y FINAL FOLLOWING A CONSONANT

ĭ′vў	en′trў	en′er ġy	odd′i ty
na′vy	pās′try	rem′e dy	in′dus try
ed′dy	bran′dy	leg′a̲ c̦y	proph′e c̦y
bod′y	boun′ty	eav′i ty	mul′ber ry
gra′vy	eoun′ty	nov′el ty	eran′ber ry

Direction: Form plurals according to Rule II.[1]

6. Y FINAL FOLLOWING A VOWEL

al loy′	al′leў	med′ley	kid′ney
de eoy′	val′ley	tûr′key	do̲n̲′key
es′say	vol′ley	lack′ey	mȯn̲′key
as say′	pul′ley	jock′ey	chim′ney

Direction: Form plurals of these words by adding *s*.

7. POSSESSIVE FORMS

Singular	*Plural*
a lady's veil	ladies' shoes
a pupil's essay	pupils' lunches
a teacher's address	a teachers' association
an attorney's brief	the attorneys' briefs

[1] RULE II. FOR PLURALS. — Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*.

8. VARIOUS SOUNDS OF **o**

tôrch	e͡ŏl′ie	tôr′t͡ûre	mŏn′ạr*eh*
se͡orn	e͡om′ie	fôr′t͡ûne	proph′et
horn′y	fog′gy	swōl′*l*en	pol′i ç͟y
fork′ĕd	tot′ter	rō′*gu*ish	pol′i tie
rẽ ş͟ôrt′	tŏr′ṛ͟ent	pōst′m͟an	gos′sạ̊ mẽr

9. VARIOUS SOUNDS OF **u**

de͡ūçe	lū′rid	sûr′ly	jo͡ûr′ne͡y̆
slu͟içe	su͟it′ŏr	gur′gle	jo͡ur′nạ̊l
grŭ*dġe*	ju͟′ry	sur′plus	stur′ġe͡on
tru*dġe*	ju͟′nĭ per	su͟r pàss′	sur′ġe͡on
smu*dġe*	Ju͟′pĭ ter	dis tûrb′	sur′ger y

10. SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS

prowl	e͡rouch	groin	re join′
se͡owl	slou*gh*	poi͟se	re coil′
low′ẽr	a bound′	toi′let	b*uoy*′ạ̊nt
tow′el	as tound′	en join′	mois′*te*n*ed*
al low′	trou′ş͟erş͟	sĭr′loin	em broid′er

11. FINAL **-ar**, **-er**, AND **-or** VOCAL EQUIVALENTS

ạ̊l′tẽr	lē′vẽr	môr′tăr	val′ŏr
lāt′er	çi′der	bûr′glăr	mo͡′tor
lăt′ter	hŏs′*t*ler	mō′lạ̊r	vie͡′tor
fil′ter	rud′der	lin′ḛ̊ ạ̊r	ŏr′ạ̊ tor
fet′ter	plat′ter	sim′ĭ lạ̊r	ed′i tor

12. WORDS CONTAINING **ie**

view	n*ie*̇ç̣e	priest	mĭs′ch*ĭe*f
m*ie*̇n	grief	yield	mis′ch*ĭe* vous
sie*ġ*e	grieve	shield	be fr*ie*̇nd′
lie*ġ*e	griev′ous	shriek	be s*ie*̇ç̣e′
sĭe*v*e	ag grieve′	chief′t*aĭ*n	₵ash *ie*̇r′

13. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT LETTERS

f*au*n	p*âi*red	kin′dl*e*d	*h*ĕrb′*ă*g*e*
*aī*sl*e*	lād′*e*n	be*a*ch′ĕs̱	*g*nash′ing
dŏ*dġ*ed	lo*a*d′ĕd	₵*au*′tion	glo*at*′ing
he*dġ*ed	sĕ*dġ*′ĕs̱	twī′li*gh*t	home′stĕ*a*d
nu*dġ*e	vā′rĭcs̱	eye′si*gh*t	₵on dem*n*ed′

14. WORDS FOR DISTINCT PRONUNCIATION

tăr′ry	dĕ tĕst′	dī′a̱ ry	ar tis′ti₵e
₵ar′ry	in sist′	des′ti ny	ġī gan′ti₵e
grōp′ing	de s̱ist′	bal′₵o̱ ny	me tal′li₵e
prob′ing	con sists′	pā′trĭ o̱t	ġўm nas′ti₵e
ăs′pe₵t	ab rupt′	prop′er ty	ac ₵ŭs′tom

15. DICTATION REVIEW

Women *wear veils* in many countries.

A *vale* is the low land between hills.

Great Britain is the largest of the British *Isles.*

How wide are the *aisles* of this schoolroom?

The *flea* makes longer leaps in proportion to its size than any other animal.

"They shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

16. GRAMMATICAL TERMS RELATING TO NOUNS

prop′er	ġen′der	pärs′ing
ċom′mȯn	neū′ter	de ċlen′sion
vẽr′bạl	fem′ĭ nĭne	nom′ĭ nạ tĭve
ab′straċt	mas′ċū lĭne	ạ pos′trȯ phē
ċol leċ′tĭve	ob jeċ′tĭve	ap′pȯ sĭ′tion

17. RELATING TO PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

ċom′pound	ċär′di nạl	pos̱′i tĭve
pẽr′sȯn ạl	ȯr′di nạl	ċom păr′ạ tĭve
rel′a tĭve	lim′it ing	su pẽr′la tĭve
är′tĭ ċle	de scrip′tĭve	an′tē çēd′ẹnt
nu′mer ạl	ċom păr′i sȯn	in′ter rog′a tĭve

18. NORTH AMERICAN QUADRUPEDS

mi̱nk	go′pher	bī′sȯn	rac ċōō̄n′
mōō̄se	*bădg′er*	ċọu′gạr	ċoȳ ō′tē
ot′ter	chip′mu̱nk	pan′ther	ȯ̂ pŏs′sum
wea′s̱el	musk′rat	big′horn	pôr′ċū pīne
bea′ver	wood′chuck	ċăr′i bọu	prāi′rĭe dog

19. COMPARISON BY **more** AND **most**

hū mane′	rȯ̂ man′tiċe	am bĭ′tious
bless′ĕd	ē̂ nôr′mous	neç′es sạ ry
pee′vish	des′ȯ̂ lāte	par tiċ′ū lạr
def′i nĭte	ob′stĭ nāte	in tel′lĭ ġẹnt
des′per ăte	pẽr′mạ nẹnt	mag nif′i çẹnt

Note: Most adjectives of two or more syllables, such as these, are compared only by using *more* and *most*.

20. NOUNS OF SIMILAR MEANING

cloak	man'tle	tĕn'ĕt	doc'trĭne
dose	po'tion	hear'er	au'dĭ tŏr
aught	an'y thing	in'stançe	ex am'ple
de lay'	res'pĭte	call'ing	vŏ ca'tion
shel'ter	ref'ûge	pos'tûre	pŏ şĭ'tion

21. FORMS OF ANIMAL LIFE

min'nōw	cûr'lew	pō'lar bear
dol'phin	bob'ŏ link	eī'der duck
pôr'pŏise	flă mĭn'gō	Es'kĭ mō dog
tôr'tŏise	ptär'mĭ gan	guĭn'ea (-ĭ) fowl
tĕr'ră pin	hum'ming bird	fox squīr'rel

22. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

dull	vap'id	är'dent	burn'ing
ripe	mă tūre'	ghast'ly	ghost'like
thin	sŭb'tle (*or* -tĭle)	fī'nal	con clu'sĭve
liv'ing	vī'tal	fear'less	in trep'id
spot'ted	mot'tled	blīthe'some	cheer'ful

23. COMPOUND WORDS WITH AND WITHOUT HYPHEN

eye'lid	sea'sick	arm'chair	well-known
oat'meal	fly'trap	snow'shoe	ill-bred
piēçe'meal	head'land	hail'stone	cast-off
turn'pike	side'bōard	breast'pin	bird's-eye
brake'man	cŭp'bōard	thread'bare	rock-bound

Direction: Note that the words in the last column are properly written with the hyphen when used as adjectives.

24. GRAMMATICAL TERMS RELATING TO VERBS

mode	reg′ū lăr	po ten′tiąl
tense	ir reg′u lar	sub junc′tive
voice	tran′si tive	in dic′a tive
ac′tive	in tran′si tive	in fin′i tive
pas′sive	con jų ga′tion	pär′tĭ çĭ ple

25. REGULAR VERBS

coil	ush′er	rĕ lax′	ą̊ void′
warp	gam′bol	at tack′	de piet′
stint	slum′ber	cą̊ ress′	im part′
knock	pros′per	pun′ish	re spond′
squeak	con çeal′	noŭr′ish	com mend′

Direction: Pronounce the words formed by adding *-ed*.

26. SOUND OF **i = y** IN **yes**

val′iąnt	pin′iŏns	do min′iŏn
wąr′riŏr	seul′iŏn	pą̊ vil′iŏn
bųl′liŏn	cōurt′iĕr	con gēn′iąl
tril′liŏn	be hāv′iŏr	ąux ĭl′ią̊ ry
mil′liŏn âire′	bat tal′iŏn	pe cū′lĭ ăr′i ty

Direction: Give distinctly the sound of **i = y** in **yes**.

27. DICTATION REVIEW

This bird's eye is keen.

Here is a bird's-eye view of the exposition.

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast. — HEMANS.

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave. — KEY.

28. IRREGULAR VERBS[1]

Present	*Past*	*Past Part.*	*Present*	*Past and Past Part.*
eat	ate	eat′*en*	feel	fĕlt
drive	drove	driv′*en*	sweep	swept
weave	wove	wo′*ven*	*k*neel	*k*nelt
freeze	frozė	fro′*zen*	dwell	dwelt
chooṣe	choṣe	cho′ṣ*en*	creep	crept
bite	bit	bit′*ten*	dream	drĕ*a*mt
write	wrote	writ′*ten*	deal	dĕ*a*lt
for get′	for got′	for got′*ten*	mean	mĕ*a*nt

29. IRREGULAR VERBS

Present	*Present Part.*	*Past and Past Part.*	*Present*	*Past and Past Part.*
*w*ring	*w*ring′ing	*w*rung	buy	bô*ugh*t
rē*a*d	rē*a*d′ing	rĕ*a*d	seek	sought
hang	hang′ing	hung	fight	fought
swing	swing′ing	swung	think	thought
fling	fling′ing	flung	bring	brought
hear	hear′ing	hẽ*a*rd	work	wrought
bind	bind′ing	bound	catch	caught
bleed	bleed′ing	bled	teach	taught

30. DICTATION REVIEW

Life is no dream or thing of naught,
But know you this, that life is thought,
And to live is not life, if naught is wrought.

[1] NOTE. — Irregular verbs form the past tense and past participle in some other way than by suffixing *-ed* to the present tense.

31. WORD ANALYSIS

un çĕr′tăin	un bal′ançed	un păr′ăl leled
un wŏr′thў	un prin′çĭ pled	un in′ter est ing
un däunt′ed	un quăl′i fied	un sep′ă rāt ĕd
un tir′ing	un ex peet′ed	un sub stan′tiăl
un wel′eome	un fôr′tū năte	un gram măt′ĭ eăl

Direction: Separate into *root* and *prefix; un* means *not.*

32. THE PREFIX **un-** WITH VERBS

un dŏ′	un mask′	un lāçe′	un brī′dle
un fûrl′	un seal′	un nẽrve′	un sad′dle
un fold′	un serew′	un loose′	un bûr′den
un *w*rap′	un load′	un eov′er	un fas′*ten*
un veil′	un eloṣe′	un rav′el	un but′*ton*

Direction: Note that *un-* in most of these words *reverses* the meaning of the root-word.

33. WORD ANALYSIS

in sane′	in sẽ eūre′	ir reṣ′ŏ lūte
in eon′stant	im môr′tal	ir rev′er ent
in sol′vent	im mod′er ăte	in vol′un tă ry
im păr′tiăl	il lib′er al	in′eon vēn′ient
im′pĭ ous	il log′i eal	in′sig nĭf′i eant

Direction: Note that *in- il-, im-,* and *ir-* mean *not.*

34. PREFIXES **en-, in-, im-,** AND **em-**

en rich′	in ease′	en forçe′	im plant′
en dear′	in erust′	en list′	im per′il
en roll′	in grăft′	en taṇ′gle	im priṣ′on
en rage′	in flame′	en dān′ger	em bit′ter (*or* im-)

Note: In these words the prefixes mean *make,* or *put in.*

35. WORD ANALYSIS

dis loy′a̲l	dis ŏ be̲y′	dis e͡om′fŏrt
dis ūn′ion	dis e͡red′it	dis ap pro̲v′a̲l
dis *h*on′est	dis al low′	dis e͡o͡ûr′tē o͡us
dis heart′en	dis e͡on ne͡et′	dis sat′is fīed
dis e͡oŭr′ăġe	dis′e͡on tin′ue	dis pro pōr′tion

Direction: Note that *dis-* means *not, lacking.*

36. PREFIXES **mis-** AND **re-**

mis spell′	rē tûrn′	rē′a̲s sure′ (-shōōr′)
mis man′aġe	rē lēase′	rē e͡ap′tu̲re
mis fôr′tu̲ne	rē mod′ĕl	rē′e͡om mĕnçe′
mis state′me̲nt	rē doŭ′ble	rē′e͡on sid′er
mis prō nounçe′	rē prō dūçe′	rĕ e͡′o̲m mend′

Direction: Note *mis-* means *wrong* or *ill; re- back* or *again.*

37. WORD BUILDING

tire	stâr*e*	en gaġe′	jos′*tle*	pre si̲de′
gaze	e͡ru̲i̲se	en tiçe′	jum′ble	e͡om plete′
glaze	pe ru̲se̲′	im po̲se̲′	mum′ble	in e͡rease′
chafe	re tire′	pro e͡ūre′	raf′fle	dis charġe′

Direction: Suffix *-ed* and *-ing* to each word; observe Rule I.[1]

38. EXCEPTIONS TO RULE I

hoe′ing	sĭnġe′ing	chanġe′a ble	man′aġe a ble
shoe′ing	tinġe′ing	out ra′ġeous	măr′rĭaġe a ble
dye′ing	traçe′a ble	e͡oŭ ra′ġeous	dĭ vōrçe′a ble
toe′ing	peaçe′a ble	no′tĭçe a ble	pro nounçe′a ble
mile′aġe	charġe′a ble	sĕrv′ĭçe a ble	ad′va̲n ta′ġeoŭs

[1] RULE I. — Words ending in *silent e*, drop *e* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.

39. WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES

a*d* just′	de bate′	bab′ble	ere ate′
in vent′	pro dūçe′	muf′fle	sur vive′
re port′	ob s̱erve′	set′tle	trans late′
wan′der	con trive′	trav′el	ag′i tate
sün′ter	sub scribe′	in quire′	ed′ū cate

Direction: Suffix *-ed, -ing,* and *-er* or *-or* to each word.

40. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

freeze	con geal′	seat′ter	dis pērse′
sōōthe	com fort	in close′	en vel′op
is′sue (ish′ū)	pro ceed′	dis play′	ex *hib′it*
re fuse′	de cline′	han′dle	ma nip′ū late
for sake′	a ban′don	sur round′	en com′pass

41. WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIX **-ion**

a dopt′	va′cate	pro fess′	ven′er āte
af flict′	mi′grate	sug gest′	am′pū tate
con fess′	dē vote′	trans act′	ar tic′ū late
de press′	dī late′	com mūne′	de lib′er ate

Direction: Suffix *-ion,* meaning *state* or *condition;* observe Rule I and note the pronunciation of derivatives.

42. DICTATION REVIEW

The lamp is on the *mantelpiece.*

"Now Nature hangs her *mantle* green
On every blooming tree." — BURNS.

Wash the clothes and *wring* them dry.

"*Ring* out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of *peace.*" — TENNYSON.

43. DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE II[1]

snap	snapped	snap′ping	snap′per
trim	trimmed	trim′ming	trim′mer
*w*rap	*w*rapped	*w*rap′ping	*w*rap′per
con trōl′	con trolled′	con trōl′ling	con trol′ler

44. COMMERCIAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Dĕbt′ŏr	Dr.	Re çēived′	Recd.
Cred′i tŏr	Cr.	Pay′ment	Payt.
Ac count′	Acct.	Mĕr′chan dise	Mdse.
Bal′ançe	Bal.	Com′pa ny	Co.
A mount′	Amt.	Cash on delivery	C.O.D.

45. WORD BUILDING BY RULE II

fret	tug	ex çel′	ad mit′	com mit′
flit	drag	com pel′	al lot′	con fer′
grin	skim	e quip′	be dim′	oc cur′
slam	plod	per mit′	ex pel′	re gret′
sob	trot	sub mit′	o mit′	pre fer′

Direction: Suffix *-ed* and *-ing* to each, observing Rule II.

46. WORD BUILDING

tilt	re vōlt′	en chant′	de vel′op
blink	de feat′	be witch′	re cov′er
splash	con tend′	dis miss′	ac cus′tom
crouch	shud′der	re sound′	em băr′rass

Direction: Suffix *-ed* and *-ing;* do not double final consonant.

[1] RULE II. — Monosyllables and other words accented on last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

47. GRAMMATICAL FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

Positive	*Comparative*	*Superlative*	*Positive*
bus′y (bĭz′-)	bus′i er	bus′i est	fleeç′y
air′y	air′i er	air′i est	diz′zy
sil′ly	sil′li er	sil′li est	nȧs′ty
fuss′y	fuss′i er	fuss′i est	gạud′y
wea′ry	wea′ri er	wea′ri est	chill′y

Direction: Suffix *-er* and *-est* to last column; apply Rule III.[1]

48. GRAMMATICAL FORMS OF VERBS

Present Singular		*Past*	*Present Participle*
en′vy	en′vies	en′vied	en′vy ing
re ly′	re lies′	re lied′	re ly′ing
lev′y	lev′ies	lev′ied	lev′y ing
tes′ti fy	tes′ti fies	tes′ti fied	tes′ti fy ing
jus′ti fy	jus′ti fies	jus′ti fied	jus′ti fy ing

49. EXERCISE ON GRAMMATICAL FORMS

es pȳ′	sal′ly	no′tĭ fȳ	ter′ri fȳ
ẽom ply′	tal′ly	qual′i fȳ	proph′e sȳ
de cry′	sẽur′ry	ẽlăs′si fȳ	mul′ti plȳ
im ply′	que′ry	mod′i fȳ	em bod′y

Direction: Write the other grammatical forms of these verbs.

50. DICTATION REVIEW

Longfellow *wrote* "The Old Clock on the *Stairs*."
Some sing by note and others by *rote*.
Said the Wind to the Moon, "I will blow you out!
You *stare* in the air like a ghost in the chair!"

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[1] RULE III. — Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* to *i* when a suffix not beginning with *i* is added.

51. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

ag′o ny	so çī′e ty	săn̲-c′tu̲ ă ry
liv′er y	fa çil′i ty	neç′es să ry
vā′-e̲n çy	a̲ bil′i ty	in′ti ma̲ çy
rob′ber y	ma jŏr′i ty	-com mu′ni ty
gro′çer y	trĕ*ach*′er y	mis′sion a ry
tap′es try	bī ŏg′ra̲ phy	-cū′ri os′i ty
a′g̲e̲n çy	anx ī′ĕ tў (ăn̲ zī′-)	re spon′si bil′i ty

Direction: Form plurals; add *-es* according to Rule III.

52. NEW ENGLAND AND ATLANTIC SLOPE REGIONS

Maine	Me.	Penn′sў̆l vā′nĭ a̲	Pa.
New Hamp′shĭr*e*	N.H.	Del′a̲ wâr*e*	Del.
Ver mont′	Vt.	Mar′y la̲nd (mĕr′ĭ-)	Md.
Măs′sa̲ chu̲′setts	Mass.	Vĭr g̊in′ĭ a̲	Va.
-Con nĕct′i -cut	Conn.	North -Căr′ō lī′na̲	N.C.
R*hō*d*e* Is′la̲nd	R.I.	South -Căr′ō lī′na̲	S.C.
New York′	N.Y.	G̊eôr′g̊ĭ a̲	Ga.
New Jĕr′s̲e̲y	N.J.	Flŏr′ĭ da̲	Fla.

District of -Co lum′bĭ a̲ D.C.

53. RULES FOR SPELLING APPLIED

pol′ish	al lūde′	as sūme′	făs′cĭ-nāte
chĕr′ish	be numb′	de vis̲e′	spe-c′ū lāte
bur′nish	re tôrt′	in -cline′	-con̲′gre gāte
blus′ter	re s̲ūme′	in spire′	re-c′og nize
de fĕr′	re vive′	de-scribe′	re-c′on çīle
be dim′	re s̲ide′	pre vail′	sur ren′der
pro pel′	ex̲ ult′	sub side′	ex tĭn̲′guish

Direction: Suffix *-ed* and *-ing* to each word; apply Rules.

54. WORD ANALYSIS AND WORD BUILDING

sad′*den*	dĕaf′*en*	sŏf′*ten*	sharp′*en*
mad′*den*	dĕad′*en*	sweet′*en*	bright′*en*
glad′*den*	deep′*en*	short′*en*	tight′*en*
flat′*ten*	quick′*en*	fresh′*en*	tough′*en*
stiff′*en*	black′*en*	cheap′*en*	rough′*en*

Direction: 1. Analyze these words; *-en* means *to make.* 2. Build other words by suffixing *-ly* and *-ness* to the *roots.*

55. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATES — NORTHERN SECTION

West Vīr ġin′ĭ ạ	W. Va.	Min′nė sō′tạ	Minn.
Ō hī′ō	O.	Mis sọu′rĭ	Mo.
Ken tuck′y	Ky.	I′ō wạ	Ia.
In′dĭ ăn′ạ	Ind.	Kan′ṣạs	Kan.
Il′lĭ nois′	Ill.	Nė brăs′kạ	Nebr.
Miçh′ĭ gạn	Mich.	North Dạ kō′tạ	N. Dak.
Wis cŏn′sin	Wis.	South Dạ kō′tạ	S. Dak.

56. WORD ANALYSIS

as sist′ạnç*e*	en dūr′ance	ac quaint′ance
an noy′ançe	in sụr′ance	re ṣem′blance
ap pli′ançe	con trīv′ance	re mem′brance
va′rĭ ançe	for bẹâr′ance	re mon′strance

Direction: Analyze words; *-ance* means *act of, that which.*

57. DICTATION REVIEW

Hear the merry jingle of the *sleigh* bells!

King Edward was crowned in the *throne* room.

One wrestler was *thrown* violently to the ground.

"Though he *slay* me, yet will I trust him." — BIBLE.

58. NOUNS ENDING IN **-ence**

dil′i ġençe	el′o̱ quence	de pend′ence
con′fi dence	ev′i dence	in dul′ġence
rev′er ence	con′fer ence	sub sist′ence
ref′er ence	in′do̱ lence	o be′di ence
pref′er ence	con vēn′ience	in tel′li ġence

Direction: Write other words *related* to these nouns.

59. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY — SOUTHERN SECTION

Ten *nẹs* see′	Tenn.	Ar′kạn sạs	Ark.
Al ạ bä′mạ	Ala.	Lọu ï ṣï ăn′ạ	La.
Mis′*sĭs* sĭp′*pĭ*	Miss.	Tex′ạs	Tex.
O klạ hō′mạ	Okla.		

60. SUFFIX **-able**

lȯv′ạ ble	va′ri a ble	de nī′a ble
nō′ta ble	con′fôrt a ble	ad′mĭ rạ ble
pạss′a ble	con′pạ rạ ble	sep′ạ rạ ble
sūit′a ble	re spect′a ble	de plōr′a ble
laugh′a ble	pit′ĭ ạ ble	de fīn′a ble

Direction: Define these derivatives, noting that suffix *-able* means *capable of being, causing, fit to be.*

61. PLATEAU AND PACIFIC COAST REGIONS

Mŏn tä′nạ	Mont.	Col′ŏ rä′dō	Colo.
I′dạ hō	Ida.	Căl′ĭ fôr′nĭ ạ	Cal.
Wȳ ō′mĭng	Wyo.	Ŏr′ẹ gŏn	Ore.
Nẹ vä′dạ	Nev.	Wạsh′ing tȯn	Wash.
U′tạh	Ut.	Ar i zō′nạ Territory	Ariz.
New Mex′i co Territory			N. Mex.

61. SUFFIX **-al**

mär′ġin a̲l	se€′tion a̲l	ȯ rĭġ′i na̲l
€om′i €al	fac′tion al	a€ çĭ den′tal
med′i €al	sur′ġĭ €al	€on tĭ nen′tal
grad′ū̲ al	of fĭ′cial	hŏr ĭ zon′tal
pra€′ti €al	€om mēr′cial	ū nĭ vēr′sal

Direction: Analyze these words, noting that *-al* means *pertaining to.*

62. TROUBLESOME TERMINATIONS

gu̲īd′a̲nçe	€on′fi de̲nçe	ev′i de̲nçe
rō̆ mănçe′	in′flu̲ ence	in′no çence
fĭ nănçe′	neg′li ġence	ob sẽrv′ance
€oun′te na̲nçe	ex pe′ri ence	re s̲ist′ance
çĭr′€um stănçe	çĭr €um′fer ence	pẽr′se vēr′ance

63. PRONOUNCING AND DICTATION EXERCISE

A̲ lăs′ka̲	Hä wa͡ĭ′ĭ	Lu̲ zŏn′
Pōr′tō Rĭ′€ō	Hä wa͡ĭ′ian (ya̲n)	Phĭl′ĭp pĭn€
San Juan′ (hwän)	Hō′nō lu̲′lu̲	Fil′ĭ pī′nō̲s̲

Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.

Hawaii Territory includes a group of islands that were annexed to the United States in 1898. Honolulu is the capital of the Hawaiian Islands.

Spain ceded Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands to the United States in 1898. The Philippine Islands were so named in honor of King Philip of Spain.

64. SUFFIX **-ment**

a gree′ment	a maze′ment	a̤*d* jo͝ûrn′ment
a̤*d* just′ment	en ga*ġ*e′ment	an nounçe′ment
at tain′ment	ar ran*ġ*e′ment	mĕ*a*s̤′u͝re ment
im pro̤ve′ment	mĕr′rĭ ment	en ter tain′ment
ex çite′ment	wȯr′ri ment	a-e *knŏwl′ĕdġ* ment

Direction: Note that *-ment* means *act of* or *state of being.*

65. LARGEST CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

1. New York	2. Çhĭ-e̤a′gō	3. Phil′a̤ del′phĭ a̤
4. Saint Lo̤*u*′is	5. Bŏs′tȯn	6. Ba̤l′tĭ more
7. €leve′la̤nd	8. Buf′*fa̤* lō	9. San Fran çis′-eo
10. Çin′çĭ*n* nat′ĭ	11. Pitts′bûrg	12. New Ôr′le a̤nș
13. Mil wa̤*u*′kee	14. De troit′	15. Wa̤sh′ing tȯn

Note: Numbers indicate city's rank, based on census of 1900.

66. WORD ANALYSIS

pit′e *ous*	mon′strous	vil′*laĭn* ous
dū′te ous	hu′mŏr ous	out ra′*ġ*eous
plen′te ous	ven′ȯm ous	av a̤ rĭ′cious
boun′te ous	mo men′tous	har mo′ni ous
fū′ri ous	dis̤ as′trous	rĭ di-e′ū lous

Direction: Separate these derivatives into *root-word* and *suffix.*

67. MILITARY TITLES AND ABBREVIATIONS

Ma′jŏr	Maj.	Ġen′er a̤l	Gen.
€ap′*taĭn*	Capt.	Ad′mi ra̤l	Adm.
€olo′nel (kûr′-)	Col.	Com′mo dore	Com.
€ôr′po ral	Corp.	Brig a di-ēr′	Brig.
Li-eū′ten a̤nt	Lieut.	Qua̤r′ter mȧs′ter	Q.M.

68. SUFFIX **-ize**

re′a̲l ize	i′tem ize	fos′sil ize
i′dol ize	stĕr′i lize	neū′tra̲l ize
sy̆m′bol ize	păt′rŏn ize	ĭ tal′ĭ çize
vā′pŏr ize	sean′da̲l ize	ė̆ con′ō̆ mize
vi-e′tim ize	tra̲n′quil ize	ġen′er a̲l ize

Direction: Separate into *root-words* and *suffix*, noting that *-ize* means *to make*.

69. IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

New′ärk	Lo̲u′is ville	Min′ne ap′ō̆ lis
Den′ver	Prov′i de̲nçe	In′dĭ a̲n ap′ō̆ lis
Tō̆ le′dō	Kan′sa̲s City	Rŏch′es ter
O′ma̲ ha̲′	Saint Paul′	Lōs Ă̲n′gĕl ĕs
Mem′phis	Saint Jō̲s′eph	Wo̲rces′ter

70. SUFFIXES MEANING "ONE WHO"

art′ist	law′yer	as ses′sŏr
drug′gist	clōth′ier	con tra-e′tŏr
an′a̲r*eh* ist	la′bŏr er	con′quer ŏr
ma̲ çhïn′ist	strag′gler	com pet′i tŏr
nat′ū̲ ra̲l ist	dis-e̊v′er er	pred′e çes′sŏr

Direction: Separate each word into *root* and *suffix*, and give meaning.

71. DICTATION REVIEW

Have you *heard* the waters singing, little May?
The carpenter uses a *gauge* and a *plane*.
A great *herd* of cattle was grazing on the *plain*.
The ship will *sail* away and be lost to *sight*.
This fine *site* is for *sale*. Who is ready to recite?

72. DERIVATIVE WORDS

po et′ic	bound′ą̇ ry	trib′ū tą̄ ry
he ro′ic	lit′er ą̄ ry	se-e′ond ą̄ ry
his tor′ic	*h*on′ŏr ą̄ ry	el′e mĕn′tą̇ ry
ar tis′tic	sta′tion ą̄ ry	im aġ′ĭ nā ry
des pot′ic	-eus′tom ą̄ ry	re a-e′tion ą̄ ry

Direction: Analyze into *root* and *suffix*, noting that *-ic* and *-ary* mean *pertaining to.*

73. FROM NEW ENGLAND GEOGRAPHY

scēn′er y	dāi′ry ing	-eol′leg ẹ̆
quą̇r′rĭe̱	wą̇′ter falls	li′brą̄ rĭe̱
fish′er ĭe̱	fa-e′tō rĭe̱	ū′nĭ vĕr′sĭ tĭe̱
hĕr′ring	tan′ner ĭe̱	mą̇ çhĭn′er y
sär dĭne̱′	man′ū fą̄-e′tūre	sta′tion er y

74. WORD ANALYSIS

spōr′tĭve	sug ġes′tive	-eol le-e′tive
op pres′sive	-ere ā′tive	re pul′sive
pro gres′sive	-eon stru-e′tive	in stiṉ-e′tive
de fe-e′tive	de fen′sive	ġen′er ą̄ tive
per suā′sive	of fen′sive	-eom mū′ni -eą̄ tive

Direction: Note that *-ive* means *relating to* or *tending to.*

75. IN ATLANTIC COAST STATES

sea′ports	mīn′ing	steel works
ship′yards	an′thrą̇ çīte	iron found′ry
-eom′merce	bĭ tū′mĭ nous	ag′ri -eul tūre
fŏr′eĭgn	pe trō′le um	man ū fa-e′tūr ing
do mes′tic	re fīn′er ĭe̱	fruit rais′ing

76. SUFFIX **-age**

bond′age	¢oin′age	dray′age	break′age
*h*ẽrb′age	stōr′age	till′age	măr′rĭage
pās′sage	post′age	plụm′age	pat′rŏn age
*w*reck′age	¢art′age	stop′page	pil′grim age
drain′age	wharf′age	shrink′age	vas′sal age

Direction: Analyze, noting that suffix *-age* means *state, act of* or *allowance for.*

77. IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

prā*i*′rĭes	fẽr til′i ty	el′e vā′tõrs
çe′re als	sụr pàss′ing	im′plĕ ments
stock′ yards	stock′-rais′ing	ag′rĭ ¢ul′tụr al
flour mills	grain′-grow′ing	dis till′er ĭes
tile kilns	meat′-pack′ing	man′ŭ fa¢′to rĭes

78. SUFFIXES MEANING **state** OR **condition of**

wis′dŏm	false′hŏŏd	¢lẽrk′ship
free′dom	child′hood	friend′ship
serf′dom	man′hood	own′er ship
mär′tȳr dom	wom′an hood	lead′er ship
hea′*th*en dom	sis′ter hood	ap pren′tĭçe ship

79. DICTATION REVIEW

After the storm the shore was strewn with wreckage.

This is a famous *grain-growing* section.

Oats, wheat, rye, etc. are called *cereals.*

Some literary works are published as *serials.*

"But little he'll *reck* if they let him sleep on,
In the grave where a Briton has laid him." — WOLFE.

80. IN SOUTHERN STATES

del′tą̂	ċane′brakes	rice fields
lev′ee	lum′ber ing	sugar ċane
baȳ′o̤u	pīn′er ĭeṣ	ċot′*t*on ġins
jet′tĭeṣ	tûr′pen tīne	roll′ing mills
ċrĕ vàssé′	plan ta′tions	pine′ap pleṣ

81. SOUND OF **ṣ** OR **ṣi = zh**

vĭ′ṣiȯn	oc ċa′ṣiȯn	in ċlo′ṣûre
de çĭ′ṣion	ċo he′ṣion	ċom po′ṣûre
de rĭ′ṣion	in va′ṣion	ex plo′ṣion
pro vĭ′ṣion	de lu′ṣion	se ċlṳ′ṣion
ċol lĭ′ṣion	ċon ċlṳ′ṣion	ċon fu′ṣion

Note: When *accented* vowel is short, the *zh* sound unites with it and forms a syllable in pronunciation.

82. IN PLATEAU REGION OF UNITED STATES

parks	maġ′ie	gulch′ĕṣ	mą̂ jes′tie
peaks	rānġ′ĕṣ	ċan′yȯnṣ	scēn′er y
ċliffs	snow-ċlad	scē′nie	star′tling
quą̂rtz	sum′mits	wȯn′ders	ē̆ ro′ṣiȯn
mę̤′sä	ċav′ernṣ	sub lime′	prĕç′ĭ pĭçe

83. WORDS CONTAINING THE SOUND OF **sh**

pen′sion	ġen′tiąn	spĕ′cial
man′sion	in ĭ′tiąl	ma ġĭ′cian
de pres′sion	mi lĭ′tią̂	sus pĭ′cious
dis ċus′sion	tran′sient	ar′tĭ fĭ′ciąl
ċom mis′sion	di*c*′tion ą̂ ry	ben ē̆ fĭ′ciąl

Direction: Note that in many words *ci*, *si*, or *ti*, preceding a vowel in the same syllable, represents the sound of *sh*.

84. IN PACIFIC COAST STATES

for'ests	¢lī mat'ie	fish'er ĭe̱s̱
red'wood	¢on'trȧsts	¢an'ner ĭe̱s̱
se quoi'ȧ̱	ȧ̱ rĭd'i ty	Yo̊ sem'ĭ tē
çe'dărs̱	hů mid'i ty	¢o̊ lum'bĭ ȧ̱
fir trees	dĭ vẽr'sĭ ty	Pū'get Sound

85. WORD BUILDING

¢ol leet'	med'i tate	in'un date
¢on sole'	ġen'er ate	il lus'trate
de ¢lâre'	pop'ů late	dis trib'ute
¢on vẽrse'	¢om'pen sate	in ves'ti gate
¢om plete'	¢on'stĭ tūte	in trŏ dūçe'

Direction: Write the noun ending in *-ion* which is derived from each verb.

86. IN DETACHED POSSESSIONS OF UNITED STATES

furs	ärc'tie	Ȧ̱ leū'tiȧ̱n	glā'ciẽrs̱
seal	tŏr'rid	Hä wa͡ī'iȧ̱n	vol ¢ā'nōe̱s̱
sa'ble	bam bo͞o'	Es'ki mo	buf'fȧ̱ lōe̱s̱
mar'tĕn	tȳ pho͞on'	Tä gä'lŏg	Mȧ̱ nĭl'ȧ̱
tụn drȧ̱	mon so͞on'	Mȧ̱ lā'y'ȧ̱n	Mt. McKin'le ў

87. DICTATION REVIEW

The *firs* of Washington and Oregon are tall and *straight*. The sequoias of California are "The Big Trees" of the world.

The finest *furs* come from the arctic regions.

Here is some *stationery* for your correspondents.

We wish to buy a *stationary* engine for a cotton gin.

88. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

a droit′	skill′ful	fit′ful	ĭr reg′u lar
bra′zen	brass′y	dŏç′ile	teach′a ble
mod′est	de mūre′	east′ern	ō′ri en′tal
wist′ful	wish′ful	west′ern	oc′çi den′tal
fool′ish	sense′less	lib′er al	gen′er ous

89. ADJECTIVES OF OPPOSITE MEANING

mā′jŏr	mi′nŏr	con′vex	con′cave
sēn′iŏr	jun′iŏr	mod′ern	ān′cient
in′ner	out′er	men′tal	phȳs′i cal
art′ful	art′less	in tẽr′nal	ex tẽr′nal
re′çent	re mote′	pow′er ful	pow′er less

90. FROM MILITARY HISTORY

cōr*ps*	mor′tăr	brĭ gāde′	in′fan try
flank	can′non	cam pāi*gn*′	cav′al ry
bŏm*b*s	*k*nap′sack	in trench′	bat′ter y
ri′fle	sa lūte′	skĭr′mish	vet′er an
mus′ket	pla toon′	bay′o net	vol′un teer′

91. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

sane	răt′ion al	rea′son a ble
ăn′gry	*w*räth′ful	in dig′nant
a wâre′	con′scious	sen′si ble
live′ly	glee′ful	vī vā′cious
pro fūse′	lav′ish	prod′i gal
con′stant	con tin′u al	per pet′u al

92. FROM NAVAL HISTORY

fleet	ċon′voy	mą̊ rïneș′	broad′side
sea′men	gun′boat	squąd′rŏn	tor pe′dōeș
ar′mŏr	ċruïș′er	ɒŏm bard′	ċom mănd′er
gun′ner	sig′nąl	block ade′	ċan nŏn ade′
rud′der	en′sī*gn*	grē nade′	prī′vą̊ teer′

93. TROUBLESOME WORDS

fụll	fụl′ly	wool′ĕn	ą̣l thō*ugh*′
ful fill′	dū′ly	wool′ly	prin′çĭ ple
till	ex çel′	swōl′*len*	ċan′çeled
un til′	dis till′	*wh*ol′ly	ex çelled′
till′age	ċan′çel	dū′el ing	ċan′çel lā′tion

94. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

quōth	said	pre dict′	fore tell′
beg	be seech′	pŏr tend′	fore show′
a bate′	less′en	per plex′	puz′zle
a būș*e*′	mis treat′	hĕr′ą̊ld	pro claim′
ċon çeal′	se ċrete′	ex ċlaim′	e jaċ′u late

95. DICTATION REVIEW

Do you know your *weight?* "Everything comes if a man will only *wait.*"

Here is a picture of the *capitol* at Washington.

"*Capital* solicits the aid of labor." — WEBSTER.

"Wisdom is the *principal* thing; therefore get wisdom." — BIBLE.

"The man who toils for a *principle* ennobles himself by the act." — THEODORE PARKER.

96. ROOT-WORDS AND DERIVATIVES

Adjective	*Verb*	*Noun*
e′qua͡l	e′qual ize	e qua͡l′i ty
le′ga͡l	le′gal ize	le gal′i ty
lo′e͡a͡l	lo′cal ize	lo cal′i ty
fẽr′tĭle	fer′til ize	fer til′i ty
lib′er a͡l	lib′er a͡l ize	lib′er al′i ty

Direction: Analyze derivatives; *-ity* means *state of being.*

97. VEHICLES

gig	sulk′y	chăr′ĭ ot	wheel′băr′rō*w*
sle*igh*	bug′gy	om′ni bus	lo′e͡o͡ mō′bĭle
slĕ*dge*	buck′board	bi′çy͡ e͡le	a͡u′tō mō′bĭle
e͡o͡u′pé′ (-pā′)	pha′ë ton (fā′ĕ-)	tri′çy͡ e͡le	vĕ lŏç′ĭ pēde
çhāi͡se	ba͡ ro͡uçhe′	wag′ŏn ette′	jin rik′ĭ shä

98. ROOT-WORDS AND DERIVATIVES

Noun	*Verb*	*Adjective*
ad viçe′	ad vi͡se′	ad vi′i͡so ry
e͡rit′ic	e͡rit′i çize (*or* -çi͡se)	e͡rit′i e͡a͡l
a͡ pol′ŏ gy	a͡ pol′ŏ gize	a͡ pol′ŏ get′ic
sy͡m′pa͡ thy͡	sym′pa thize	sym′pa thet′ic
A͡ mĕr′i e͡a͡	A͡ mer′i e͡a͡n ize	A͡ mer′i e͡a͡n

99. WORD BUILDING

or′ga͡n	çiv′ĭl	en′er gy	ty͡r′a͡n ny
vi′ta͡l	vo′e͡a͡l	dep′u ty	e͡hăr′ac ter
au′thõr	bro͡u′ta͡l	har′mo ny	fa mil′iar
pau′per	mag′net	col′o ny	e con′o my

Direction: Construct derivatives from each word.

100. DERIVATIVES ENDING IN **-ible**

fūṣe	fū′ṣĭ ble	vĭ′ṣion	viṣ′i ble
force	fōr′çi ble	a-e′çess	a-e çes′si ble
₰reed	₰red′i ble	de fense′	de fen′si ble
sense	sen′si ble	im press′	im press′i ble
dī vide′	dī viṣ′i ble	per çeive′	per çep′ti ble

Direction: Define the derivatives, noting that *-ible* means *capable of being.*

101. TERMS USED IN ARITHMETIC

₰u′bic	ab′stract	in′te gral	pro pōr′tion
in vẽrt′	con′crete	fra-e′tion al	com poṣ′ĭte
ad′dends	stand′ard	çir′₰u lar	de nom′i nāte
rā′ti o (-shĭ ō)	in′te ger	di ag′o nal	nū′mer a′tōr
rā′dī us	al′i quot	di am′e ter	de nom′i nā′tōr

102. SOUND OF **c** = **s**

cell	₰res′cent	fan′ci ful	pop′u lăce
cede	pra-e′tĭce	se′₰ere cy	im′be cĭle
mince	pre cede′	in′ci dent	ap pren′tĭce
cease	lu′ci fer	pre ced′ing	ex cel′si ŏr
trance	va′₰an cy	pro ce′dure	ve rac′i ty

Direction: Note that **c**, when followed by **e**, **i**, or **y**, has the sound of **s**; the *cedilla* indicates this sound.

103. DICTATION REVIEW

The prisoner was confined in a *cell.* Who soweth good *seed* shall surely reap, and have to *sell.*

Vegetables are kept in some *cellars.*

Spain has *ceded* much territory to other nations.

104. WORDS CONTAINING **ch**

chain	chär′ter	lī′*ch*en	çham′oĭs
chânt	chal′ĭçe	an′ạr*ch* y̆	çhạ rade′
chime	match′less	*ch*rў̆s′ạ lis	mus tạçhe′
chore	parch′mẹnt	är′*ch*ĭ teet	av′ạ lânche
eŏn*ch*	bach′e lŏr	*ch*em′i cạl	çhiv′ạl ry

Direction: Note the *three* sounds represented by **ch**.

105. NAMES OF GAMES

gŏlf	base′ball′	ten′nis	mar′blẹs
chess	foot′ball	crick′et	check′ers
quoits	leap′frog	hŏck′eў̆	bil′liạrds
po′lo	hop′scotch	shin′nў̆ (*or* -neў̆)	dom′i nōẹs

106. WORDS CONTAINING **ei**

çēil	re çēive′	sēi′zûre	sleīght
seize	re çeipt′	lēi′sûre	heīght′en
sẹine	de çeive′	per çēive′	hĕif′er
wēird	de çeit′	fŏr′eĭgn	weight′y
skẹin	con çeit′	fôr′feĭt	coun′ter feĭt

Direction: Note the *sounds* represented by **ei**.

107. DICTATION REVIEW

Is it against the law to catch fish in a *seine?*
No *sane* man would go to sea in a tub.
His parents came from beyond the *seas.*
But pleasures are like poppies spread, —
You *seize* the flower, its bloom is shed. — BURNS.

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

108. LONG SOUNDS ACCENTED

nāpe	gō*u*rd	neū′ter	pā′trĭ ot
ā′pex	brō*o*ch	neu′tr̤al	mā′trŏn ly
nā′ked	re vōlt′	pur sūe′	ēū′ eum ber
rā′tion	a̤ di*e*ū′	pur sū*i*t′	as pīr′a̤nt
fōrġ′er	rē̤ view′	eon eḷude′	ap′pa̤ rā′tus

Caution: Do not substitute a sound for the one indicated.

109. DUPLICATED CONSONANTS — ONE SOUND

an nex′	pŏm′mel	at′ti tūde	eom mo′tion
as sent′	bŭr′rō*w*	in′no ç̣ent	eom mit′tee
dab′ble	stag′ger	dĭ lem′ma	dif′fĭ eult
med′dle	giz′zard	ap prọv′a̤l	dis′so lūte
spot′ted	sum′mą̈ ry	eot′tą̈g er	ne çes′si ty

Note: Observe that the vowel sound before each of the duplicated consonants is *short;* this is generally the case in English words.

110. "ITALIAN **a**"

läu*n*ch	gäu*n*t	pär′çel	säu*n*′ter
häu*n*ch	däu*n*t′less	pärt′ner	läu*n*′dry
he*ä*rth	häu*n*t′ing	gäp′ing	läu*n*′dress
*p*säl*m*′ist	fläu*n*t′ing	be häl*f*′	pār tĭ′tion

Caution: Do not substitute "short **a**" for the "Italian **a**."

111. VOWEL EQUIVALENTS

brew′er	un rụl′y	vą̈ lïse′	fą̈ tig*ue*′
shrewd′ly	eon′tọ*u*r	rą̈ vïne′	ob lïq*ue*′
frụ*i*t′ful	eōv′et *ou*s	rọ*u* tïne′	mą̈ çhïne′
brụi̯s′ing	gôr′ġ*eou*s	sär dïne′	mag a̤ zïne′

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

112. Last Syllables Requiring Attention

lā′bl̥	ĕm′răd*e*	frăg′ĭl*e*	li*c*′o rĭç*e*
lev′el	bed′stĕ*a*d	dŏç′ĭl*e*	*c*ow′ărd ĭç*e*
pan′el	prin′çĕss	jū′ve nĭl*e*	hĕr′o ĭn*e*
môr′sel	seam′strĕss	ġen′ū ĭn*e*	mas′*c*u lĭn*e*
mär′vel	bel′lōw̧s	let′tuce (-ɪs)	med′i çĭn*e*
*c*oun′sel	gal′lōw̧s	fĕr′rụl*e*	mĕr′*c*an tĭl*e*

113. "Medial a"

pȧnt	lȧnç*e*	nȧs′ty	ą̇ lȧs′
tȧsk	prȧnç*e*	mȧs′sĭv*e*	ą̇ *gh*ȧst′
rȧsp	grȧft	mȧs′tiff	en *ch*ȧnt′
gȧsp	brȧss	*c*ȧs′ket	en hȧnç*e*′
rȧft	quȧff	al′ġe brą̇	un mȧsk′

Caution: Do not substitute "short **a**" for the sound indicated.

114. "Short o," "Medial o," and "Broad a"

mŏck	*eh*ā′ŏs	dą*u*b	bą̇l′sąm
gŏs′pel	prŏç′ess	swąth	bą̇l′dri*c*
trŏugh	phŏn′i*c*s	fą*u*lt′y	ą*w*′ful
ac *c*ŏst′	dĭ′a lŏg*ue*	fą*u*′çet	*c*ą*u*′*c*us
be gŏne′	*c*at′a log*ue*	ą*u*′burn	pą*u*′per

115. Modified Long Vowels

păl′ăte	vol′ūme	s*c*rip′tūre	ad ven′tūre
frig′ăte	ven′tūre	s*c*ulp′tūre	fûr′ni tūre
*c*li′măte	tex′tūre	vĭ′ō lāte	mis fôr′tūne
są*u*′są̇ge	ġes′tūre	här′mō·ny	dē pär′tūre

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

116. SOUND OF ACCENTED **ĕ, ĭ, ў = û**

*h*ĕrb	hĕ*a*rse	ĕ*ar*′nest	pre fĕr′
germ	per′fect	mer′maid	un he*a*rd′
nerve	ser′pent	serv′ĭc*e*	pĕr spire′
verse	mer′çĭ ful	vĭr′tūe	◦eam′phŏr
merge	mer′◦ŭ ry	mў′r*t*le	çĭr′◦um flĕx

117. WORDS CONTAINING THE SOUND OF **sh**

sure′ly	spē′ciēs	A′sĭ ạ	e quā′tion
sure′ty	çen′sûre	A′sian	de fĭ′cient
fic′tion	pres′sûre	Rus′siạ	sō′ciạ ble
ān′cient	Pĕr′sia (-shạ)	Rus′sian	ō′cē an′i◦e
ăn̲x′ious	Per′sian	Prus′sian	as sō′cĭ ăte

118. PHONIC EQUIVALENTS

Sound of **n̲ = ng**		Sound of **s̱ = z**	
◦ŏn̲′q*u*ĕr	băn̲′quet	nā′s̱al	dĭs s̱ŏlve′
◦on̲′quest	dis tĭn̲◦t′	dis̱ ea s̱e′	sc*i*s̱′sŏrs̱
◦on̲′◦ôrd	dis tin̲′guish	dē s̱ī*gn*′	dis̱ às′ter
◦on̲′gress	lan̲′guăge	de s̱ist′	dĭs cern′ (-zûrn′)
◦on′◦ave	lan̲′guĭd	dĕ*s* s̱ĕrt′	gōōs̱e′bĕr ry

119. FIRST SYLLABLES ACCENTED

◦ŏm′plex	prī′mạ ry	sў′r*i*ng*e*	◦ŏn′tra ry
dis′◦ount	lī′brā ry	pē′ō ny	ex′quĭ s̱ĭte
vā′◦āte	in′tē gral	dĕs′o lāte	lū′di ◦erous
◦on′stru*e*	băl′◦ō ny	bū′reau (-rō)	mis′chĭ*e* vous
mush′room	thē′ạ ter	tab′leau (-lō)	moun′ta*i*n ous

Caution: Do not accent these words on the second syllable.

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN ACCENT AND SYLLABICATION

120. SECOND SYLLABLES ACCENTED

gu*ĭ* tär′	re ṣūme′	dĭ plo′mą̇
dis ɘard′	re sẽarch′	um brel′lą̇
pre tens*e*′	re sōurç′ĕṣ	ac ɘlī′mate
ex ploit′	ġĭ rȧffé′	tȳ ran′ni ɘal
ro măn*ç*e′	mu ṣē′um	çў lin′dri*e*
mus tą̇ç*h*e′	ho rī′zȯn	dis sўl′lą̇ ble
plą̇ teau′ (-tō′)	op po′nent	il lus′tra tĭve

Caution: Do not accent the first syllables of these words.

121. WORDS CONTAINING THREE SYLLABLES

fī′er y	çĕl′er y	ăl pă*ɘ*′ą̇
rev′el ry	săl′ą̇ ry	tre men′dous
ni′çẽ ty	grăn′a ry	hick′ȯ ry
po′ĕt ry	phā′ë ton	ɘoûr′tẽ ous
o′dĭ ous	är′sẽ ni*e*	ɘrit′i çĭṣm
nov′el ty	an̲′gû lą̇r	sep′ą̇ rāte
om′e̊ let	sin̲′gu lar	spĕ′ciąl ty
ven′i ṣon	pros′per ous	ō′ver sɘe′

Caution: Do not pronounce these as words of two or four syllables.

122. WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES

ôr′di nȧ ry	dan′dẽ lī′ȯn	an̲x ī′ẽ tў (-zī′-)
çem′e tĕr y	mag no′lĭ ą̇	de liv′er y
val′ŭ a ble	as păr′ą̇ gus	dis ɘȯv′er y
ġen′er ąl ly	par′tĭ çĭ ple	im me′dĭ ăte
ġẽ ŏg′rą̇ phy	rĭ dĭ*e*′ŭ lous	tem′per a t̲ūre

Caution: Pronounce these as words of *four* syllables.

PART TWO

SECTION 2

123. Typical Syllables and Short Vowels

bĕv′e̱l	kĕn′ne̱l	ĕn ăct′	ĕn ăm′e̱l
pan′ĭc	fun′nel	ex tŏl′	in hab′ĭt
com′et	em′blĕm	in dent′	in her′it
ton′sil	çen′sus	dis sect′	em bel′lish
muf′fin	clas′sic	dis gust′	fan tas′tic
nap′kin	com′ment	dis sent′	in cor rect′

Direction: Note the uses of the *breve*, and observe that all the syllables close with consonants.

124. Words containing Long and Short Vowels

lī′be̱l	bō′nus	ŭm′pīre	ō′rĭ ōle
si′rĕn	pa′thos	quag′mire	me′di um
lu′çid	pro′test	in vade′	pre′mi um
se′cret	blu̱′ing	im pure′	pu′gil ist
ze′nith	hȳ′brid	nar rate′	mul′ti tūde

Direction: Note the use of the *macron*.

125. "Long Vowels" and "Modified Long Vowels"

pī′rāte	jō cōse′	rē dūçe′	dē gree′
vi′brāte	se çede′	re cline′	ve neer′
prĕl′ūde	se date′	re claim′	pre çise′
prō′bāte	se crete′	re frain′	pre şume′
prī′māte	su preme′	po made′	pro voke′

Direction: Observe that the *modified macron* is used only in unaccented syllables.

126. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT VOWELS

dė bāse′	prȯ fāne′	re gāin′	de ɛlāim′
de spiṣe′	de frȧud′	re pēal′	māin tāin′
prō′file	ɛon vene′	ob tāin′	ɛon ȩēive′
bāil′iff	pre ɛlude′	do main′	frŏn′tiēr
jĕal′ous	pre sɛribe′	de laine′	dis ɛōurse′

Direction: A combination of two vowels in one syllable is called a *digraph.* Name the digraphs above; tell the *silent* vowel in each.

127. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT CONSONANTS

fo*l*ks	hus′*tl*e	*w*ra*n*̲′gle	top′*k*not
fi*dg*′et	gris′*tl*e	*w*ri*n*̲′kle	*k*nit′ting
*h*our′ly	bris′*tl*e	*w*rit′ing	*w*rist′ba̲nd
ɛ*h*em′ist	tres′*tl*e	*w*rap′per	s*w*ord′fish
ra*tch*′et	re ṣi*gn*′	*wh*ole′sale	*k*nick′*k*nack

128. TYPICAL SYLLABLES

ɛa′per	fen′nel	pol lute′	ran′sack
sa′ber	fer′ret	stock ade′	dan′druff
ɛa′ter	plum′met	di ɛ′tate	pam′phlet
ɛa′ble	pret′zel (-ṣe̲l)	the′ō ry	e las′tic
ga′ble	sand′wich	the′ō rem	e lec′tric

129. PECULIAR WORD-FORMS

ɛla̲nk	ki̲n′k′y	mold′er	ter′rōr
gland	drab′ble	smȯth′er	trust′ing
glair	flus′ter	pli′a ble	val′leys
hal′ter	lend′ing	re lapse′	whith′er
ja̲n′gle	black′ing	stum′ble	yearn′ing

Direction: Omit first letter of each word; note result.

130. "ITALIAN **a**" AND "MEDIAL **a**"

lȧss	ạ̇ dult′	lär′vạ̇	mā′nĭ ạ̇
gā′lạ̇	ạ̇ bode′	gär′bạ̇ge	dī′ạ̇ le-et
blȧnch	ạ̇ main′	lär′board	mạ̇ lā′rĭ ạ̇
-ȧst′ing	-eạ̇ det′	be -ell/m′	ănt är-e′ti-e
fȧst′ing	ạ̇ ro′mạ̇	-eạ̇ tärr*h*′	sär′sạ̇ pạ̇ ril′lạ̇

Direction: Note the *marks* used to indicate "Italian **a**" and "Medial **a**," both accented and obscured.

131. "BROAD **o**" AND ITS EQUIVALENT **ạ**

pạl′sy	ạl′der	thwạrt	ab hôr′
taw′ny	bawl′ing	swarth′y	es -eôrt′
fra*ugh*t	brawl′ing	ha*ugh*′ty	môr*t*′gặge
all′spice	ạ*we*′some	as sạult′	ŏr dain′
fal′si ty	ạ*u* ro′rạ̣	ạl′ma na-e	tŏr ment′

132. SOUNDS OF **â** AND **ạ**

pâr′ing	swạb	wạl′lop	squạd′rŏn
pâr′ẹnt	squạt	wạt′tle	yạ*ch*t′ing
fâir′ly	swạsh	wạf′fle	quạd′rạnt
bâre′ly	squạb	squạl′id	quạd′rụ ped
re pâir′	wạn′tŏn	seạl′lop	quạd′rụ ple

Direction: Note that the sound of **ạ** is equivalent to "short **o**."

133. "LONG **oo**," "SHORT **oo**," AND EQUIVALENTS

-eo͝ -eo͞on′	-erọ*u*p	-erụ′et	wo͝od′en
har poon′	re prọve′	prụ′dẹnt	fo͝ot′sto͞ol
sham poo′	en tọm*b*′	brụt′ish	mụl′le-y̆
bal loon′	un -eọ*u*th′	-erụ′çi ble	bụl′lĕ tin
fes toon′	-eọ*u*′rĭ er	rụ′di mẹnt	-erŭp′per

134. SOUNDS OF **u**

jŭ′rist	mil′dew	ŭ ṣûrp′	bûr′lap
law′sūit	e-ûr′few	e-ŭl′tûre	work′man
fū′tĭle	se-ûr′vy	vul′tûre	worm′wo͝od
im pūte′	e-ûr′dle	nûr′tûre	wor′thĭ ly
se e-lude′	bûr′dŏck	se-ŭlp′tûre	wor′ship er

135. PHONIC EQUIVALENTS INDICATED BY TILDE

a̤l′tär	lōaf′ẽr	e-an′dõr	gĭrd′ẽr
mo′l̤ar	em′bẽr	fẽr′võr	gĭr′dle
wiz′a̤rd	teth′ẽr	tū′tõr	fĭr′kin
lag′ga̤rd	bōl′stẽr	trāi′tõr	nā′dĭr
slug′ga̤rd	tẽr′ri ẽr	se-ŭlp′tõr	tā′pĭr

Direction: Give the sounds of **ẽr**, accented and unaccented.

136. CONSONANT MARKINGS

drĕd*ġe*	çȳ′e*l*e	dis plaçe′	whĕth′er
e-rin*ġe*	sick′*l*e	dis pleaṣe′	breth′ren
lŏd*ġ*′er	e-rack′*l*e	paç′i fȳ	ex̱ *h*ôrt′
*ġ*ўp′sum	e*h*ron′ie	man̲′gleṣ	ex̱ er′tion
*ġ*ib′lets	e*h*ris′*t*en	bun̲′gleṣ	ex̱ emp′tion

Direction: Give the sound of each *marked* consonant.

137. MARKS USED ONLY IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES

i de′a̤l	mu′tu̥ a̤l	e-ŏ los′sa̤l
fo′li ă*ġ*e	e-us′tŏ dy	e-ŏ lo′ni a̤l
dĕ fi′a̤nt	e-om′plĕ ment	se-e′rĕ tă ry
del′ĕ găte	mon′ŭ ment	stat′u̥ tŏ ry
dĕ fend′a̤nt	sup′plĕ ment	ŏr′a̤ tŏ ry

Direction: Tell uses of *modified macron* and *inverted breve.*

138. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

hue	vix′*en*	re spŏnse′	◌̀ov′er let
gill	pes′*tle*	plat′form	trą̊ dĭ′tion
p*ī*ēr	tĕr′race	rev′er ĭ*e*	grą̊ dā′tion
helm	flor′in	hos′pi tą̊l	pho′tō gr*à*ph
lȳre	min′ion (-yŭn)	u ten′sil	ex pĕr′ĭ mę̊nt

Direction: Form the plurals of these words, and give a rule.

139. NOUNS OF SIMILAR MEANING

lea	mead′ōw	man′date	◌̀om mȧnd′
m*ī*ēn	man′ner	build′ing	ed′i fĭç*e*
◌̀r*à*ft	◌̀un′ning	u′nĭ sȯn	har′mō ny
guard	sen′ti nel	use′ful ness	u til′i ty
l*ī*ē◌̇*e*	sŏv′er *eign*	e′v*i*l do′er	mal′e fac′tŏr

140. EXERCISE IN FORMING PLURALS

ą̊ bȳss′	trel′lis	lob′by	gal′ler y
ab′sc*ĕ*ss	fôr′tress	sen′try	vą̊ ri′e ty
rē ◌̧ess′	god′dess	tro′phy	ex trem′i ty
mȯ̀ răss′	◌̧ȳ′press	in′jų ry	in fĭrm′i ty
păr′ish	◌̇ēn′ius (-yŭs)	◌̀an′o py	prom′ȯn tȯ̀ ry

Direction: Form plurals, and give the rules which are applied.

141. DICTATION REVIEW

The bridge is supported by *piers* of masonry.

And I *peer* into the shadows,
Till they seem to pass away. — BRYANT.

Strike — for your *altars* and your fires. — HALLECK.

To *alter* for the better is no shame. — DRYDEN.

142. WORD BUILDING

dive	in vest′	a maze′	be *gu*ile′
shave	ɘon sign′	ad mire′	ɘol lide′
choke	ɘon viɘt′	de note′	ɘom poṣe′
bu*dġe*	per sist′	es ɘape′	in duçe′
browṣe	ex traɘt′	in çite′	e ɘlĭpse′

Direction: Form past tense and present participle of these verbs by suffixing *-ed* and *-ing;* apply Rule I, page 90.

143. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

wail	lą̄ ment′	throb	pal′pi tate
ru′in	rav′age	fą̣l′ter	heṣ′i tate
change	trans form′	trans gress′	vi′ō late
al lĕġe′	as sert′	hum′ble	hu mil′i ate
de spond′	de spâir′	in ɘrease′	aug ment′

144. WORD BUILDING WITH **-ing**

douse	con form′	im pede′	a chieve′
fid′dle	con frȯnt′	re poṣe′	de crease′
fum′ble	con found′	dis prọ̄ve′	chal′lenġe
floŭr′ish	com pute′	re ṣẽrve′	em bez′zle
sniv′el	con dĕnse′	re vẽrse′	in ter fere′

145. HOMOPHONES DEFINED

pane, *a square of glass.*	faint, *weak; lacking strength.*
pain, *distress; suffering.*	feint, *false show; pretense.*
hale, *healthy.*	wav′ing, *moving like a wave.*
hail, *frozen vapor.*	waiv′ing, *giving up a claim.*

Direction: Write sentences containing these words.

146. TERMS USED IN GRAMMAR

sub′jeet	con junc′tion	im pĕr′a tĭve
pred′i cate	prep o sĭ′tion	de clăr′a tĭve
a̲ nal′y sis	in ter jec′tion	in tĕr rog′a tĭve
com′ple ment	ap pō̆ sĭ′tion	ex cla mā′tion
sub′stan tĭve	par tĭ çip′ĭ a̲l	ex clam′a tō̆ ry

147. WORD BUILDING

jag	blur	de bar′	em bed′	de mûr′
lag	fret	de ter′	con cûr′	re bel′
drag	snub	be fit′	un stop′	re mit′
brag	grip	be stir′	ac quit′	out wit′

Direction: Form derivatives by suffixing *-ed* and *-ing;* observe Rule II, page 92.

148. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

slow	slug′gish	odd	ec çen′tric
trite	com′mon	oil′y	un e′tu ous
roil′y	tûr′bid	youth′ful	ju′ve nĭle
eas′y	faç′ĭle	nōt′ed	il lus′tri ous
hon′est	sin çere′	skill′ful	dex′ter ous

149. FROM "POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC"

"Want of care does more damage than want of knowledge." "He that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night."

"Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other."

"Then plow deep while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell and to keep."

150. DERIVATIVE ADJECTIVES

bōn′y	down′y	wax′y	rust′y
mīr′y	meal′y	show′y	mus′ty
prōs′y	jĕrk′y	man′ly	chat′ty
sc*e*āl′y	ba*l*k′y	kind′ly	snuff′y
snāk′y	chu*n*k′y	cl*e*ă*n*′ly	state′ly

Direction: Write the *comparative* and *superlative* forms.

151. DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE I

smōk′y	sōl′ing	tūb′ing	o blīg′ing
blu′ish	shāp′ing	sīz′ing	re çēd′ing
slāv′ish	shâr′ing	sīz′a bl*e*	re trāç′ing
stȳl′ish	sẽrv′ing	sāl′a ble	re vīv′a*l*
rō′g*u*ish	sc*e*âr′ing	sĭz′zling	re hẽ*a*rs′a*l*

Direction: Show how Rule I is applied in these derivatives.

152. DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE II

sad′*de*n	ship′per	sc*e*ärr*e*d	tȯn′nă*g*e
red′*de*n	plot′ter	slurr*e*d	snap′pish
hid′*de*n	fop′pish	stunn*e*d	shred′ded
stabb*e*d	sop′ping	rig′ging	pa trōll*e*d′

Direction: Show how Rule II is applied in these derivatives.

153. RULE III TO BE APPLIED

row′dy	ef′fi ġy	leak′y	spȯn′ġy
bel′fry	trag′e dy	froth′y	flab′by
pў̆g′my	fōr′ger y	thrift′y	sul′try
trea′ty	*e*oûr′tĕ sy	drear′y	*k*night′ly

Direction: Write *plurals* of the nouns, and *comparative* and *superlative* forms of the adjectives.

154. IN BRITISH AND DANISH AMERICA

Hud′sȯn	dȯ̂ min′iȯn	ȼod′fish	Green′l̨and
Can′ą̇ dą̇	prov′ĭnçe	whāl′er	Ice′l̨and
Quê beȼ′	dis′triȼt	ī′çĭ ness	geȳ′serş
Klon′dike	ẽr′mĭne	frĭ ġĭd′i ty	lī′ȼhenş
St. John's	wą̇l′rus ẽş	New′foŭnd lănd	glā′ciẽrş

155. FROM GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AMERICA

bo′ą̇	Rĭ′ō	veġ ė̂ ta′tion	An dē′ą̇n
păm′pą̇ş	Chĭ′le	lux ū′ri ą̇nt	Am ą̇ zo′ni ą̇n
sĭl′vą̇ş	Lĭ′mä	me diç′i nąl	Pe rų′vi ą̇n
llä′nōş	*Quĭ′*tō	vol ȼa′nōeş	Pan′ą̇ mä′
llä′mą̇ş	Brą̇ zĭl′	plą̇ teauş′	Ȼā*y* ĕnne′

156. WORDS OF AMERICAN ORIGIN

maize	pu′mą̇	po ta′to	ȼan′ni bąl
moose	plan′tăin	to baȼ′co	hŭr′ri ȼane
squaw	guä′nō (gwä′-)	ȼą̇ ȼā′ō	moȼ′ca sin
skunk	guä′vą̇ (gwä′-)	choȼ′o lăte	o pos′sum
ȼą̇ nǫe′	puĕb′lō (pwĕb′-)	çin ȼhō′ną̇	rac ȼoon′

157. HOMOPHONES

quire, 24 *sheets of paper.*		sig′net, *a seal.*	
choir, *a band of singers.*		cyg′net, *a young swan.*	
mīn′er, *one who mines.*		weth′er, *a sheep.*	
mi′nor, *one under legal age.*		weath′er, *state of the air.*	
dy′ing, *expiring.*		ses′sion, *a sitting.*	
dye′ing, *coloring.*		ces′sion, *a giving up.*	

Direction: Use these homophones in sentences.

159. IN THE BRITISH ISLES

ab′be̊y	Brit′*ain*	mė trop′o lis
tex′tĭleṣ	Lȯn′dȯn	Thames (tĕmz)
in′dus trĭeṣ	Ox′fȯrd	West′min ster
mon′år-*eh* y	€ām′brĭdġe	man u fac′to rĭeṣ
€om′mȯnṣ	Glȧs′gow (-kȯ)	u ni ver′si tĭeṣ
pär′lĭ*a* mẹnt	Bel fȧst′	Ed′*in* burgh (-bŭr ȯ)

160. WORDS FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON[1]

ba̤lk	bär′rō*w*	fel′ly	bur′y
€ove	buck′et	fath′ȯm	fȯr lôrn′
€reak	bee′tle	blad′der	mō*u*rn′ing
fi̤ēnd	be head′	be hind′	be reave′
breast	be tween′	be smear′	be queath′

161. WORDS OF ANGLO-SAXON ORIGIN

foul	fos′ter	hol′lō*w*	fôr′tĭ ĕth
freak	fick′le	hun̲′gry	fif′ti eth
hov′el	hag′gle	glâr′ing	hand′i €rȧft
la′dle	hag′gard	hand′€uff	neigh′bor ly
liv′er	home′ly	hun′dredth	wil′der ness

162. WORDS

All words are pegs to hang ideas on. — BEECHER.

"Words are the only things that last forever."

"Kind words are benedictions. They are not only instruments of power, but of benevolence and courtesy; blessings both to the speaker and hearer."

[1] By *Anglo-Saxon* is meant the language spoken in England after the invasion of Britain by the German tribes in the fifth and sixth centuries, and before the Norman conquest in the eleventh century.

163. WORDS OF CELTIC ORIGIN

The Celts were an ancient race of people who once occupied a great part of western Europe, and whose descendants are now found in Ireland, Wales, and the Highlands of Scotland.

babe	loop	ca*b*′in	rib′bon
bump	tack	cra′dle	spig′ot
drab	prong	dock′et	gog′gle
brō*gue*	*k*nōll	*k*nuck′le	băr′răcks
crock	slou*gh*	blŭ*dg*′eon	dru*dg*′er y

164. FROM THE GEOGRAPHY OF FRANCE

vīne′yārds	Pa rĭ′sians	*ch*em′i cals
vin′tage	ar tis′tic	pôr′çe lăin
silk′worms	com mer′cial	mil′i tā ry
mul′ber ry	in tel′li gent	fôr′tĭ fī cā′tions
çhăm pā*gne*′	fash′*i*on a ble	är′*ch*ĭ tec tūre

165. WORDS OF FRENCH ORIGIN

frăne	bob′bin	bo*u* que′	bûr lĕsque′
de*ig*n	bal′drie	cro quet′	gro tĕsque′
blouse	dun′*g*eon	buf fet′	cham′pi on
cli*que*	çhā grin′	bru nĕtte′	cav a lī̆er′
môr′tīse	cā priçe′	co quĕtte′	çhan de lī̆er′

166. WORDS OF THE SAME OR SIMILAR SOUND

leaf, *part of a plant.*	cŭr′rent, *a stream.*
lief, *gladly; willingly.*	cur′rant, *a fruit.*
key, *for a lock.*	can′vas, *cloth for sails.*
quay, *a wharf.*	can′vass, *to examine; to solicit.*
sweet, *as sugar.*	cal′en dar, *an almanac.*
suite, *of rooms.*	cal′en der, *a hot press.*

167. FRENCH WORDS IN COMMON USE

fête (fāt), *a festival.*
ca fé (kȧ′fā′), *a restaurant.*
pas sé (pä′sā′), *past, faded.*
soi rée (swȧ′rā′), *evening party.*
troupe, *company of actors.*
dé bris (dā′brē′), *rubbish.*
dé but (dā′bu′), *first attempt.*
çhȧ′peau′ (-pō′), *a hat.*
châ teau (shä′tō′), *country seat.*
mat′i née′ (-nā′), *an entertainment held in daytime.*
pȯr′tière′ (-tyâr′), *curtain hanging across a doorway.*

168. ANGLICIZED FRENCH WORDS

bĕll*e*	lock′et	ą̇ d*ieū*′	sur ren′der
nĭch*e*	cor′set	en dôrse′	col′lē*ague*
plą*que*	coŭr′ą̇*ge*	en grōss′	ren′dĕz vo͞us (rän̤′-)
fri*ēze*	dē′pō*t*	erō̆ çhe͞t′	et′i qu*ĕtte*
bru͞i*se*	loz′en*ge*	pär que͞t′	fri*e*′ą̇s see′

169. WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Anglo-Saxon	*French*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*French*
fod′der	for′age	old	an tïq*ue*′
wom′en (wĭm′-)	dame͟s	house	man′sion
stĕ*ad*	l*ieū*	nim′ble	ag̈′ĭle
rough	bru͟sq*ue*	sick′ness	mal′a dy
la′dy	mis′tress	be gin′ner	nov′ĭç*e*

170. LANGUAGE

A language grows and is not made. — LOWELL.

There is no tracing the connection of ancient nations but by language; and, therefore, I am always sorry when any language is lost, because languages are the pedigree of nations. — JOHNSON.

171. IN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

Danes	Dān′ish	king′doms	pen in′sū lar
Lapps	Swēd′ish	gla′ciers	Stock′hōlm
Finns	ī′ron	gla′cial	Cō′pen hā′gen
dūnes	ore	fiord (fyôrd)	Nor we′gi ans
mārsh′ĕs	fleets	sea′men	Sean di na′vi ans

172. WORDS OF SCANDINAVIAN ORIGIN

gale	baf′fle	kid′nap	lunch′eon
lurch	dap′ple	scuf′fle	rein′deer
bŭlge	dim′ple	floun′der	grey′hound
churn	jab′ber	flip′pant	rig′ma role
bōōth	das′tard	wel′come	bul′wark

173. IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE NETHERLANDS

Rhine	low′lands	com′mĕrçe
dikes	thrift′y	ship′build ing
ca nals′	clĕan′li ness	mer′chant man
wind′mills	in dus′tri al	mer′chan dise
o′ver flow	al lū′vi al	pos sĕs′sions

174. HOMOPHONES

core, *inner part.*	hērd, *of cattle.*
corps, *body of troops.*	heard, *did hear.*
seam, *line of junction.*	breach, *a gap; a break.*
seem, *to appear.*	breech, *the hinder part.*
feat, *an exploit.*	cruise, *to sail back and forth.*
feet, *plural of foot.*	crews, *ships' companies.*

Direction: Use these homophones in original sentences.

175. WORDS FROM DUTCH LANGUAGE

slo͞op	bal′l̥ast	ea′ṣel	ɛlĭn̰k′er
grŭff	dĕr′rick	mea′ṣleṣ	ɛa̤ bo͞ose′
a̤ hoy′	dap′per	wāin′sɛŏt	ĭ′ṣĭn̰ glàss
a̤ lo͞of′	loi′ter	land′sɛape	be lē*a′gu*er
tat to͞o′	hōl′ster	hogṣ′head	e lope′me̤nt

176. IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF GERMANY

K*aī′*ṣer	im mense′	mů ṣē′umṣ
Bĕr′lin	mil′i tȧ ry	lit′er a̤ tůre
Hăm′bûrg	e quip′me̤nt	ed ů ɛa′tion
Mū′niɛh	mu ṣĭ′ciaṇṣ	scī′en tif′ic
Leīp′zig (-sĭk)	çel′e brāt′ed	com pul′so ry

177. USAGE COMPARED

English	*American*	*English*	*American*
stōk′er	fire′man	g*u*ärd	con duɛ′tŏr
lug′gaġe	bag′gaġe	drīv′er	en ġĭ neer′
turn′out′	sīd′ing	bod′ĭçe	waist
shunt′ing	switch′ing	top′ɛoat	o′ver coat
tram	street car	gȧ lŏsh′ (*or* -lŏçhe′)	o′ver shoe

178. BOOKS

My books are friends that never fail me. — CARLYLE.

A book is a garden. A book is an orchard. A book is a storehouse. A book is a party. It is company by the way; it is a counselor; it is a multitude of counselors. — BEECHER.

No book is worth anything which is not worth *much;* nor is it serviceable until it has been read, and re-read. — RUSKIN.

179. IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF ITALY

lem′ŏnṣ	paint′ings	Rome	Ro′mạn
çit′rŏnṣ	mo ṣā′ies	Na′pleṣ	Nē′a pol′i tạn
sul′phur	gon′dō lạ	Vĕn′ĭçe	Vĕ nē′tiạn
quạr′rĭeṣ	gon′do lēr′	Flŏr′ẹnçe	Flor′ẹn tĭne
stat′ūeṣ	mae a rō′nĭ	Lat′in	Vat′i ẹạn

180. WORDS FROM THE ITALIAN

flŏss	ban′dit	lạ gōōn′	ī′so late
brēve	bun′iọn (*or* -yọn)	eam′ĕ ō	mil′li ner
vis′tạ	fres′eo	eū′po lạ	rĕ gat′tạ
quo′tạ	grot′to	pĭ ăz′zạ	min′ĭ ạ tūre
mot′to	stue′co	pōr′tĭ eō	eăr′i eạ tūre

181. TERMS RELATING TO MUSIC

ăl′tō	quạr tet′	op′ĕr ạ	băr′y tone
sō′lo	quin tet′	so nä′tạ	eon tral′tō
trĭ′o	ses tet′	eản tä′tạ	lĭ bret′tō
dû et′	pĭ ăn′ō	sŏ prä′nō	ŏr′ạ to′rĭ ō

Direction: Consult a dictionary for the meaning of unfamiliar words, and note the fact that all these words are derived from the Italian.

182. HOMOPHONES

so, *in such a manner.*	right, *not wrong.*
sow, *to scatter, as seed.*	rite, *a ceremony.*
sew, *to join by a thread.*	wright, *a workman.*
sear, *to burn.*	write, *to express by letters.*
sere, *dry, withered.*	bōll, *a pod.*
seer, *a prophet.*	bole, *trunk of a tree.*
cere, *to cover with wax.*	bowl, *a kind of basin.*

183. UNALTERED LATIN WORDS

a𝑐′tŏr	ten′ŏr	tu′mŏr	jan′i tŏr
𝑐ap′tor	vig′or	spon′sor	mon′i tor
re𝑐′tor	rig′or	liq′*u*or	năr ra′tor
fa𝑐′tor	ju̇′ror	lan̲′*gu*or	su𝑐 ces′sor
do𝑐′tor	ŏr′a tor	𝑐lan̲′gor	𝑐on̲′q*ue*r or

Direction: Pronounce these words, giving final **or** the sound of **ẽr**.

184. UNALTERED LATIN WORDS

bo′nus	o′mĕn	tôr′por	tes tā′tor
vi′rus	𝑐on′sul	tre′mor	trans la′tŏr
vi𝑔′il	ros′trum	𝑐al′a mus	a𝑔′i ta tor
fun̲′gus	fa̤ rī′na̤	in′ter im	ed′u̇ 𝑐a tor
stā′tus	squa̤l′or	prō spe𝑐′tus	glad′i a tor

185. SYNONYMS FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Anglo-Saxon	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Latin*
inn	ho tel′	glow′ing	fer′vent
stiff	ri𝑔′id	wind′ing	tor′tu̇ *o*us
steal	pur loin′	year′ly	an′*n*u a̤l
knave	vil′la*ĭn*	ha′tred	en′mi ty
death	de 𝑐ease′	shrewd	sa̤ gā′cious

186. MEMORY GEMS ON READING

The habit of reading is the only enjoyment I know in which there is no alloy. It lasts when all other pleasures fade. — TROLLOPE.

No matter what his rank or position may be, the lover of books is the richest and the happiest of the children of men. — LANGFORD.

187. UNALTERED LATIN WORDS

for′mu la̤	im′i tā tōr	ȩom poṣ′i tōr
im′pe tus	lib′er a tor	in quiṣ′i tor
pro vi′ṣo	vi′o la tor	pro ġen′i tor
ap pen′dix	in′sti ga tor	in ter çes′sor
pan a̤ çe′a̤	ar′bi tra tor	in ves′ti gā tor

188. SYNONYMS FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Anglo-Saxon	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Latin*
drink	im bibe′	friend′ly	am′i ȩa̤ ble
king′ly	roy′al	out′line	de lin′e ate
starved	fam′ished	like′ness	sĭ mil′i tude
war′like	mar′tial	freak′ish	ȩa̤ prĭ′cious
green′ness	ver′dūre	walk′er	pe des′trĭ a̤n

189. SINGULAR AND PLURAL FORMS FROM LATIN

ax′is	ax′ēṣ	ter′mĭ nus	ter′mĭ nī
ba′sis	ba′sēṣ	strā′tum	strā′ta̤
o a′sis	o a′sēṣ	ver′te bra̤	ver′te bræ (ē)
fo′ȩus	fo′çī	an ten′na	an ten′næ (ē)
ȩaȩ′tus	ȩaȩ′tī	mem o ran′dum	mem o ran′da̤

190. HOMOPHONES

bale, *a package.* / bail, *surety.*

gage, *a pledge.* / gauge, *to measure.*

fain, *gladly.* / fane, *a temple.* / feign, *to pretend.*

stake, *a stick; a wager.* / steak, *a slice of meat.*

raze, *to demolish.* / raise, *to lift up.*

prays, *beseeches.* / praise, *to commend.* / preys, *seizes.*

191. FROM SPANISH GEOGRAPHY

rai′ṣi̇nṣ	ĭr′rĭ gate	₵oûr′te sy
äl′mȯndṣ	ir ri ga′tion	no bil′i ty
mę rĭ′no	ir′ri ga ble	Ăl ham′brạ
sĭ ĕr′rạ	pĕaṣ′ạnt ry	Ġĭ braḷ′tăr
pen in′sụ̊ lạ	ig′no rance	Med′i ter rā′ne ạn

192. WORDS OF SPANISH ORIGIN

las′so	bạ nä′nạ	çĭ gär′	är mā′dạ
₵or răl′	vạ nil′lạ	gran dee′	brạ vä′do
sher′ry	flo til′lạ	fil′i gree	des per ā′do
bro ₵ade′	em bär′go	gu̇ĕr ril′lạ	am bus ₵ade′
₵ap size′	mu lat′tō	lăr′i at	dul′çĭ mer

193. SYNONYMS FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Anglo-Saxon	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Latin*
thick′et	₵ŏpse	boy′ish	pū′er ĭle
bow	o bẹ̇′sance	fä′ther ly	pạ tẽr′nạl
end	ter′mĭ nus	mȯth′er ly	mạ ter′nạl
hides	pel′trĭeṣ	brȯth′er ly	frạ ter′nạl
law′ful	le′gạl	brȯth′er hood	frạ ter′nĭ ty
last′ly	fī′nạl ly	fore′fä ther	an′çes tŏr

194. GEMS FROM LONGFELLOW

"Nature paints not
In oils, but frescoes the great dome of heaven
With sunsets, and the lovely forms of clouds."

"Silently, one by one in the infinite meadows of heaven,
Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of [the angels."

195. In the Geography of Eastern Europe

Slävs	Slȧ von′ic	mŏsq*ue*	pi*e*′tûr ĕsq*ue*′
Greece	Gre′cian	mў̆ths	mў̆ thol′o ġy
czär	*czä* rĭ′nȧ	tem′plȩ	çiv′ĭ lĭ zā′tion
sul′tȧn	sul tä′nȧ	rel′ics	är′*e*hĭ pel′a go
des′pot	des′pot ĭȩm	ān′cient	Mo ham′med ȧn

196. Words of Greek Origin

ä*l*mȩ	*e*ri′sis	*e*om′e dy	an′e*e* dote
bŏm*b*	*e*hō′rȧl	*e*ha ot′ic	an′ti dote
*e*hôrd	*e*ȧus′tic	de*e*′ade	*e*hrў̆s′a lis
*e*hȳle	*e*är toon′	de*e*′ȧ gon	*e*hron′i cle
*e*hȳme	ne*e*′tar	pen′ta gon	*e*ȧ the′drȧl

197. Synonyms from Different Languages

Greek	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Greek*
base	ped′es tȧl	chew	măs′ti cate
fran′tic	rav′ing	mad′ness	fren′zy
e pis′*t*le	let′ter	spring′y	e las′tic
ĕx ŏt′ic	for′ĕi*g*n	dis like′	an tĭp′a thy
ex′o dus	de pär′tûr*e*	time′piece	*e*hro nom′e ter

198. Homophones

- *e*ast, *to throw.*
- *e*aste, *a fixed rank.*
- beer, *a malt liquor.*
- bier, *a device used at funerals.*
- teem, *to abound.*
- team, *animals harnessed together.*
- peak, *top of a mountain.*
- pique, *grudge; spite.*
- drâft, *an order for money.*
- draught (*or* draft), *act of draving.*
- mär′shȧl, *a commander.*
- mar′tial, *warlike.*

199. **Ph-**, A SIGN OF GREEK ORIGIN

nȳmph	phȳs'ics	ep'i tȧph	hem'i sphere
sphinx	grăph'ic	blas'phe my	ġe og'ra phy
phrāse	phœ'nix (*or* phe'-)	pho net'ic	phĭ los'o phy
phase	phăr'ȳnx	pro phet'ic	phĭ los'o pher
phlĕgm	zeph'ȳr	phos'phor us	phe nom'e nŏn

Direction: Consult a dictionary for the meaning of words.

200. TERMS USED IN TEACHING READING

pitch	ċom'pass	mon'o tone	an tith'e sis
vow'el	sub vo'ċal	gut'tur al	an tĭ thet'ic
vo'ċal	as'pĭ rate	em phat'ic	mod u la'tion
na'sal	ċon'so nant	em'pha sis	in flec'tion
stan'za	o'ro tund	em'pha size	ut'ter ançe

201. FROM A DAILY PAPER, — "WANTED"

tan'ner	trim'mer	coach'man	in spec'tor
tin'ner	rōōf'er	watch'man	con trac'tor
cut'ter	pick'ler	sales'man	type'writ er
fit'ter	bot'tler	dra*u*ghts'man	līn'o tȳp'ist
pōr'ter	plum*b*'er	man'ăġ er	house'keep er
ex'pert	team'ster	de sī*g*n'er	sales'wom an

202. QUOTATION FROM WHITTIER

"Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one."

203. From a Daily Paper, — "Wanted"

gla'zier (-zhẽr) es'ti ma tõr ste nog'ṛạ pher
mill'wright ad'ver tīṣ'er cor're spond'ẹnt
ac ₵ount'ạnt dec'o ra'tor su'per in tend'ẹnt
op tĭ'cịạn dem'on stra'tor e'lec trĭ'cịạn
am'ạ̣ teûr' com poṣ'i tor stat'is tĭ'cịạn
em ploy ee' te leg'ṛạ̣ pher vet'er i na'ri ạn

204. Words ending with the Sound of **ẽr**, or of **ạ̣r**

fri'ẽr	fi'bẽr	₵lam'õr	a'₵ere
vic'ẽr	me'ter	₵ȧs'tor	o'gre
so'lạ̣r	o'₵her	vĭṣ'or	lū'₵ere
tär'tạ̣r	spe₵'ter	spon'sor	mȧs'sạ̣ ₵re
vul'gạ̣r	scep'ter	the'a ter	sep'ul ₵her

205. Feminine Nouns ending in **-ess**

hōst'ess	a₵'tress	mur'der ess	proph'et ess
*h*eir'ess	ġi'ant ess	sor'çer ess	pre çep'tress
hunt'ress	ạ̣*u*'thõr ess	dea'₵on ess	pro te₵'tress
wait'ress	pā'trȯn ess	gȯv'ern ess	in stru₵'tress
count'ess	tai'lõr ess	bär'ȯn ess	shep'*h*erd ess

Direction: Write the *masculine* noun related to these.

206. Homophones

rest, *repose.*	guīṣe, *appearance.*
wrest, *to take by violence.*	guys, *ropes.*
climb, *to ascend.*	çen'ser, *a jar for incense.*
clime, *a region.*	çen'sor, *a critic.*
vice, *wickedness.*	in dite', *to compose.*
vise, *a mechanical tool.*	in dict', *to charge with crime.*

207. From the Geography of Asia

dri′est	stĕr′ĭle	min′ạ ret	mĭ kä′dō
wet′test	fẽr′tĭle	vol ɛan′iɛ	man′dạ rĭn
hot′test	ban′yạn	nō̇ mad′iɛ	tem′per ate
high′est	laɛ′*qu*ẽr	dō̇ mes′tiɛ	A′sĭ at′iɛ (-shĭ-)
larġ′est	jạ̈ pănn*ed*′	pop′ū lous	Ç̣e les′tiạl (-chạl)

208. Words from Asiatic Languages

Hebrew	*Persian*	*Arabic*	*Arabic*
sā′tạn	dĭ van′	shēi′k	năph′thạ̈
mạu*d*′lin	az′ūre (ăzh′-)	mў̃rrh	ɛar′mĭne
chĕr′ub	haz′ạ̈rd	ăl′ɛove	ė̃ lix′ĭr
sĕr′ạph	jas′mĭn*e*	shẽr′bet	är′se nạl
sab′bạ̈th	păr′ạ̈ dise	na′dĭr	as sas′sin
jū′bi lee	lạu′dạ̈ num	ze′nith	mas′*qu*ẽr ade′

Direction: Consult a dictionary for the meaning of unfamiliar words.

209. Words from Arithmetic

ɛạ̈ paç′i ty	rad′i ɛạl	pol′y gŏn
per çent′aġe	spe çif′ic	di men′sions
in dôrse′ment	ev′o lū′tion	men′sụ ra′tion
prom′is so ry	in′vo lū′tion	quạd′ri lat′er al
part′ner ship	ap prox′i mate	mis′çel la′ne ous

210. Last Syllables with Obscure Short Vowels

pli′ạnt	păt′ẹnt	ō′rĭ ẹnt	ra′di ạnt
ten′ant	tan′ġent	oɛ′çi dent	reɛ′re ant
va′grant	păġ′eant	em′i nent	rel′e vant
pen′nant	rāi′ment	le′ni ent	sup′pli ant
poi*g*n′ant	pen′ance	lin′i ment	ap pel′lant

211. LATIN WORDS AND ANGLO-SAXON EQUIVALENTS

Latin	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*
mag′nĭ fȳ,	*to make* great	os′sĭ fȳ,	*to make* bony
mol′li fy,	*to make* soft	stul′ti fy,	*to make* foolish
for′ti fy,	*to make* strong	sa̲n̲e′ti fy,	*to make* holy
dig′ni fy,	*to make* worthy	dis qua̤l′i fy,	*to make* unfit
re̲e′ti fy,	*to make* right	tes′ti fy,	*to bear* witness

212. WORD ANALYSIS — SUFFIX **-fy** = *to make*

răr′e fȳ	liq′ue fy	çer′tĭ fy	am′plĭ fy
fa̤l′sĭ fy	pu′tre fy	sim′pli fy	₰las′si fy
jus′ti fy	speç′i fy	paç′i fy	beau′ti fy
pu′ri fy	glo′ri fy	stu′pe fy	in ten′si fy
vil′i fy	₰lăr′i fy	tўp′i fy	di ver′si fy

Direction: Show how *-fy* modifies the meaning of root-words.

213. TROUBLESOME ENDINGS

ab′stĭ nent	de fi′ant	com pla′çent
co hēr′ent	com pli′ant	con cur′rent
com′pe tent	im por′tant	con sist′ent
dif′fi dent	at tend′ant	di ver′ġent
dil′i ġent	con cord′ant	prev′a lent

Direction: Form nouns by changing *t* final to *ce*.

214. HOMOPHONES

gild, *to adorn.*	plum, *a fruit.*
guild, *an association.*	plumb, *perpendicular.*
gilt, *gilding.*	soar, *to fly aloft.*
guilt, *criminality.*	sore, *tender; painful.*
ewe (ū), *a female sheep.*	coarse, *rough; gross.*
yew, *a tree.*	course, *way; manner.*

215. Words of Latin Origin ending in **-able**

	Able to be		*Worthy to be*
tra-e′ta ble,	led	la*u*d′a ble,	praised
pal′pa ble,	felt	-eul′pa ble,	blamed
port′a ble,	carried	ā′mi a ble,	loved
ĭr′ri ga ble,	watered	ex′e cra ble,	accursed
vul′ner a ble,	wounded	des′pi -ea ble,	despised

216. Words of Latin Origin ending in **-ible**

	Capable of being		*That may be*
vis′ĭ ble,	seen	ed′i ble,	eaten
a*u*′di ble,	heard	pla*u*′sĭ ble,	approved
flex′i ble,	bent	-ered′i ble,	believed
leg′i ble,	read	el′i gi ble,	chosen
tan′gi ble,	touched	per mis′si ble,	permitted

217. Derivatives ending in **-able** or **-ible**

mail′a ble	a-e çept′a ble	pro dūç′i ble
nav′i ga ble	ap′plĭ -ea ble	per çep′ti ble
ex -eūs′a ble	-eol le-et′i ble	de stru-et′i ble
re ceiv′a ble	re vērs′i ble	re me′di a ble
re dūç′i ble	ex *h*a*u*st′i ble	ap pre′ci a ble

218. Marks used in Writing and Printing

dash, —	hȳ′phĕn, -	çĭr′-eum flex, ^
brace, }	se-e′tion, §	păr′a gràph, ¶
-eăr′et, ∧	dag′ger, †	di ær′e sis (-ĕr′-), ··
-eom′ma, ,	el lip′sis, * * *	sem′i -eo′lon, ;
-eo′lon, :	brack′ets, [ ]	a pos′tro phe, ’
pe′ri od, .	păr′al lels, ‖	ex′-ela mā′tion, !
in′dex, ☞	as′ter isk, *	in tĕr′ro ga′tion, ?

219. THE USE OF THE DIÆRESIS AND HYPHEN

zoöl′o ġy (zō ŏl′-)	a heavy-faced type
coër′ciòn (cō ĕr′-)	a local-option bill
reën force′ (rē′ĕn-)	an up-to-date edition
reör′gan ize (rē ôr′-)	a well-educated people
preëm′i nent (prē ĕm′-)	a fire-insurance policy

Note: The *diæresis* is used on the last of two adjacent vowels to indicate that both are sounded. The *hyphen* is used between words compounded to form an adjective.

220. TROUBLESOME TERMINATIONS

in′çĕnse	elaim′ant	au′di ence
li′çense	im′mi grant	am′bu lance
es′sençe	mis′erē ant	ad mit′tance
se′quençe	ac quaint′ançe	be nev′o lence
of fĕnse′	al le′ġiançe	ex trav′a gance

221. WORDS USED IN PHYSIOLOGY

sin′ew	ret′i na	mem′brane	nu′tri ment
tis′sue	cor′ne a	ab dō′mĕn	nu trĭ′tious
tho′rax	cu′ti cle	di′a phrăgm	con tā′ġious
frae′tûre	au′ri cle	car′ti laġe	san′i tā ry
ster′num	ven′tri cle	bron′ehĭ al	ep i dem′ic

222. WORDS CONTAINING C

zinc	can′çer	vace′çĭne	mu′çĭ lăġe
duct	con′çert	pres′ence	dis′cĭ plĭne
mulct	cō lōgne′	nūi′sance	ġўm nas′tic
deūçe	in çite′	vict′uals	çĕr′ĕ mō ny
elause	lat′tĭçe	lu′na çy	suf fīçe′
de viçe′	pōul′tĭçe	ece′sta sy	sace′ri fice (-fīz)

223. DISEASES — WORDS OF GREEK ORIGIN

*ch*ol′ic	quin′sy	*ch*ol′er	pa̤ ral′y̆ sis
pa̤l′sy	ty̆′phus	lep′ro sy	hy̆s te̅′ri a̤
drop′sy	ty̆′phoid	pleu̇′ri sy	*pn*eu̇ mo′ni a̤
as̱*th*′ma̤	*phth*is̱′ic	bron̲ *ch*i′tis	sci̅ at′i *ch*a̤
gan̲′grene	na̤*u*′se a̤ (-she̅-)	r*h*eu̇′ma tis̱m	dy̆s pep′si a̤

224. ADJECTIVES FROM THE LATIN WITH SUFFIX **-ous**

Full of		*Full of*, or *causing*	
tim′o̅r *o*us,	fear	a tro′cious,	evil
lu′mi nous,	light	pug na′cious,	fighting
stren′u ous,	action	sump′tu̇ ous,	expense
ma̤ li′cious,	badness	hi̅ la̅′ri ous,	mirth
a̤*u* da̅′cious,	boldness	mi̅ rac′u lous,	wonder

225. WORD ANALYSIS

fi′brous	la bo′ri ous	con temp′tu̇ ous
poi′s̱on ous	me lo′di ous	con′sci̅ en′tious
tre̅*ach*′er ous	lux u′ri ous	ef fi *ch*a′cious
rap′tu̇r ous	nu tri̅′tious	ad′va̲n ta′*g*eous
fic ti̅′tious	e̅r ro′ne ous	mer′i to′ri ous

Direction: Show how these derivatives were formed.

226. WORD BUILDING

at tract′	de ride′	per mit′	com pete′
de tect′	de lude′	per ve̅rt′	de rive′
cor rect′	ex plode′	pre vent′	pro hib′it
re flect′	con vu̇lse′	cor rupt′	spec′u late
re strict′	se crete′	dif fus̱e′	ap′pre hend′

Direction: Write derivatives ending in *-ion* and *-ive*.

227. WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN WITH SUFFIX **-ar**

	Of, pertaining to		*Of, pertaining to*
so'lar,	the sun	lum'bar,	the loins
lu'nar,	the moon	ju'gū lar,	the neck
stel'lar,	the stars	joe'u lar,	a jest
oe'u lar,	the eye	see'u lar,	the world
in'su lar,	an island	ver nae'u lar,	a native

228. WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN WITH SUFFIX **-al**

	Pertaining to		*Pertaining to*
o'ral,	the mouth	na'val,	ships
den'tal,	the teeth	nom'i nal,	names
dor'sal,	the back	di ûr'nal,	the day
in'gual,	the tongue	noe tur'nal,	the night
nan'u al,	the hand	çe les'tial,	the heavens

229. DERIVATIVES WITH SUFFIXES **-al** OR **-ar**

tīd'al	lin'e ar	bib'li cal	mus'eu lar
brid'al	tab'u lar	ver'te bral	val'vu lar
fa'tal	tu'bu lar	an çes'tral	gran'u lar
vo'eal	çel'lu lar	pa la'tial	çīr'eu lar
fes'tal	glob'u lar	a ē'ri al (ā ē'-)	an'gu lar

230. SAME SPELLING — DIFFERENT PRONUNCIATIONS

row	bāss	rise	tear	low'er
rō*w*	bass	rise	teâr	lō*w*'er
bow	līve	close	wīnd	hin'der
bō*w*	līve	close	wĭnd	hīnd'er
mow	lead	house	wound	eon'jûre
mō*w*	lĕad	house	wound	eon jure'

Direction: Illustrate the use of these words in sentences.

PART TWO

SECTION 3

231. NEGATIVE PREFIXES: **in, un, non**

in ces′sant	un gra′cious	non′sense
il leġ′i ble	un con′scious	non pay′ment
il lim′it a ble	un so′cia ble	non en′ti ty
in del′i ble	un prej′u diced	non reṣ′i dent
in ◌eor rupt′i ble	un nec′es sa ry	non at tend′ance
in sep′a ra ble	un col lect′i ble	non com mis′sioned

Direction: Note that these prefixes mean *not.*

232. WORD BUILDING WITH NEGATIVE PREFIXES

prov′i dent	ef fi′cient	par′ti ṣan
pen′i tent	ex pe′di ent	◌eom′bat ant
per′ti nent	vol′un ta ry	me tal′lic
re spon′si ble	com bus′ti ble	es sen′tial
re deem′a ble	fal li bil′i ty	ful fill′ment

Direction: Prefix *in, im,* or *ir* to first two columns, and *non* to last column; define the words thus formed.

233. PREFIX **dis-** IN DERIVATIVE WORDS

dis ◌ered′it	dis sim′i lar	dis′ad vȧn′tage
dis fa′vŏr	dis′o bliġ′ing	dis in′ter est ed
dis′be lief′	dis′a gree′a ble	dis rep′u ta ble
dis′re spe◌et′	dis *h*on′ŏr a ble	dis′o be′di ent
dis sat′is făc′tion	dis pas′sion ate	dis′pro pōr′tion ate

Direction: Note that *dis-* means *want of, not.*

234. HOMOGRAPHS

butt	mȧst	grate	me′ter	light′er
bōw*l*	mȧss	quail	muz′zle	crick′et
host	maçe	ounç*e*	₵ob′ble	swạl′lōw
lȧst	meal	lē*ague*	tem′ple	gam′mȯn
left	lawn	quạr′ry	₵eut′tle	₵ôr′po ral

Direction: Note that each word has *two* or *more* meanings.

235. HOMOPHONES

lie	new	male	horde	tears
lye	*k*new	mail	hoard	tiers
hew	flew	mote	step	bold′er
hue	flue	moat	steppe	bowl′der
bōw	seal	birth	slight	as sent′
beau	ceil	berth	sleight	as cent′

236. TWO WAYS OF SPELLING

English	*American*	*Regular*	*Simplified*
plough	plow	though	tho
fa′vour	fa′vor	al though′	al thō′
har′bour	har′bor	through	thru
hon′our	hon′or	thȯr′ough	thȯr′o
suc′cour	suc′cor	thor′ough fare′	thor′o fare′
de fence′	de fense′	through out′	thru out′
sy̆r′up	sir′up	prō′grăm*me*	prō′grăm
spec′tre	spec′ter	pro′lŏgue	pro′log
cą*u*′ter ise	cau′ter ize	dec′ą̊ logue	dec′a log
stig′ma tise	stig′ma tize	dem′a gogue	dem′a gog
seru̇′ti nise	scru′ti nize	ped′a gogue	ped′a gog
çiv′i lised	çiv′i lized	cat′a logue	cat′a log

237. PREFIXES **fore-, pre-,** AND **ante-**

fore warn′	pre fix′	an′te date
fore bōd′ing	pre jŭ*dg*e′	an′te room
fore′or dain′	pre med′i tate	an′te çēd′ent
fore′thought	pre pay′ment	an′te me rid′i an
fore *k*nŏw*l*′e*dg*e	pre req′uĭ s̱ĭte	an′te dĭ lū′vi an

Direction: Define words, noting that prefixes mean *before.*

238. PLANT LIFE AND FLOWERS

sū′măc	dä*h*l′ia (-yą̊)	o′le an′der
mul′lĕin	fū*ch*′sĭ ą̊ (-shĭ ą̊)	he′li o trope
mis′*tle* toe	ear na′tion	r*h*o′do den′dron
pep′per mint	hȳ′a çinth	e*h*rȳs an′the mum
wi*tch*′-ha′zel	pǫme gran′ate	mi′gnon ette′ (mĭn′yun-)

239. PREFIX **ad = to**; **a-, ab-,** OR **de = from**

ad′verb	a vẽrt′	de rail′
a*d* joined′	a ver′sion	de duct′
ad here′	ab sôrb′	de flect′
ad he′s̱ion	ab sôrb′ent	de par′ture
ad he′sĭve	ab sôrp′tion	de pop′u late

Direction: Note how the prefixes modify the meaning.

240. HOMOPHONES

eôrd, *a string.* / chord, *in music.*	mean, *base; servile.* / mien, *look; manner.*
tale, *a story.* / tail, *of an animal.*	sheer, *mere; perpendicular.* / shear, *to cut with shears.*
troop, *of soldiers.* / troupe, *of players.*	throw, *to fling.* / throe, *extreme pain.*

241. PREFIXES **co-, con-,** AND **counter-**

con join′	co e′qual	coun′ter act′
con voke′	co′ex ist′	coun′ter claim′
con′flu ent	co ör′di nate (-ôr-)	coun′ter march′
con′so nant	co öp′er ate (-ŏp′-)	coun′ter poise′
con vĕr′gent	co öp′er a tĭve	coun′ter bal′ance

Direction: Note *co-* or *con-* = *with*, and *counter-* = *against*.

242. SOME CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

car′bon	ox′y gen	so′dĭ um
sil′ĭ con	hȳ′dro gen	cal′çi um
bro′mĭne	ni′tro gen	plat′i num
chlo′rĭne	an′ti mō ny	a lū′mi num
i′o dĭne	mag ne′si um (-zhĭ-)	po tas′si um

Direction: Consult a dictionary for the meaning of words.

243. PREFIXES **be-, en-, ex-,** AND **inter-**

be numb′	en slave′	ex hale′	in′ter line′
be foul′	en shrine′	ex pand′	in′ter vene′
be grime′	en a′ble	ex port′	in′ter pose′
be lit′tle	en light′en	ex press′	in′ter spĕrse′
be lāt′ed	en fee′ble	ex punge′	in′ter mit′tent

Direction: Note *be-, en-* = *to make*; *ex-* = *out*; *inter-* = *between*.

244. QUOTATION FROM JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth."

245. PREFIXES **per-, pro-,** AND **re-**

per vade′	pro tract′	re bound′
per′fo rate	pro trude′	re trace′
per′me ate	pro tru′shion	re is′sue
per en′ni al	pro nounce′	re′con struct′
per am′bu late	pro nun′çĭ a′tion	re′ës tab′lish

Direction: Note *per-=through; pro-=forth; re-=back, again.*

246. RELATING TO BUILDINGS

vil′lą	ą ead′e my	dor′mi to ry
ą sȳ′lum	sem′i nă ry	lab′o ra to ry
lȳ ce′um	in fir′mą ry	ob sẽrv′a to ry
li′brą ry	mon′as ter y	con serv′a to ry
in′stĭ tūte	ġўm na′si um	re form′a to ry

247. LATIN PREFIXES **uni-, bi-,** AND **tri-**

u′ni ty	bi sect′	tri′pod	bi en′ni al
u′ni fy	bi sec′tion	tri sect′	tri en′ni al
u′ni form	bi′çў cle	tri′çў cle	bi no′mi al
u′ni vălve	bi week′ly	tri week′ly	tri no′mi al
u′ni corn	bi′vălve	tri′an gle	trĭ sўl′la ble

Direction: Note *uni- = one; bi- = two; tri- = three.*

248. HOMOPHONES

brōach, *to tap; make public.* / brōoch, *a breastpin.*	poles, *long sticks.* / polls, *heads; places for voting.*
loan, *a thing lent.* / lone, *solitary; single.*	mite, *anything very small.* / might, *force; power.*
fort, *a fortress.* / forte, *that in which one excels.*	scull, *a boat; a short oar.* / skull, *bony case inclosing brain.*

249. PREFIXES **mono-, semi-, circum-**

mon′ŏ tone	sem′i tone	çir′cum scribe′
mon′o gram	sem′i week′ly	cir′cum spect
mon′o lŏg*ue*	sem′i month′ly	cir′cum vent′
mon′o sy̆l′la ble	sem′i cir′cle	cir′cum po′lar
mon′o sy̆l lab′ic	sem′i an′nu al	cir′cum nav′i gate

Direction: Note *mono-=one; semi-=half; circum-=around.*

250. ON A BILL OF FARE

sal′ạd	shĭrred	ɛro qu*ĕ*tte′	ten′der loin′
frit′ter	broil*e*d	spạ̊ g*hĕ*t′tĭ	su ɛ′co tash
chow′der	poached	ver′mï çel′lĭ	ar′ti choke
ɛrŭl′ler	chipped	ma ɛ′ạ̊ ro′nĭ	mar′ma lade
sauer′kraut (sour′krout)	sɛạl′lo̊ped	pi ɛ′cạ̊ lil′lĭ	horse′-rad′ish

251. PREFIXES **post-** AND **super-**

post′date′	post-mor′tem	sū′pẽr fine
post pone′	post grad′u ate	su′per sede′
post′script	post nup′tiạ̊l (-shạ̊l)	su′per vi̯se′
põs te′ri õr	post′me rid′i an	su pẽr′flu̯ ous
pos tĕr′i ty	post pone′ment	su′per hu′man

Direction: Note *post- = after; super- = over, beyond.*

252. GEMS FROM TENNYSON

"Howe'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

"Sweet lips whereon perpetually did reign
The summer calm of golden charity."

253. SUFFIX **-an**

ar′ti ṣa̲n	çĭ vil′ia̲n	Chris′tian (-cha̲n)
tra̲ ġe′di a̲n	lī brā′ri an	Pū′rĭ ta̲n
e͡o me′di an	bar ba′ri an	Lū′ther an
his to′ri an	pol i tĭ′cian	Pres̲ bў te′ri an
gram mā′ri an	e lec trĭ′cian	Eu′ro pe′an

Direction: Note that suffix *-an* means *one who, pertaining to.*

254. GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES

ō′pa̲l	ru̲′by	tŭr *quoise′*	e͡är′bun̲ e͡le
ŏn′ўx	gär′net	di′a̲ mŏnd	sar′dŏ nўx
to′paz	jas′per	em′er a̲ld	e͡ar nēl′ia̲n
bĕr′ўl	sap′*phīre* (săf′-)	am′e thўst	e͡*hr*ўs′o lite
ag′ăte	moon′stone	to̲*ur*′ma lĭne	e͡*h*al çed′o ny

255. WORD ANALYSIS

pub liç′i ty	fa tal′i ty	an tiq′ui ty
sin çĕr′i ty	plu̲ ral′i ty	tran quil′li ty
ad vĕr′si ty	for mal′i ty	u′ni form′i ty
in ten′si ty	ne͡ŭ tral′i ty	pos′si bil′i ty
sim pliç′i ty	ab sûrd′i ty	mon stros′i ty

Direction: Note that *-ity* means *state of being.*

256. NOUNS FROM THE LATIN WITH SUFFIX **-ity**

	State of being		*State of being*
a la͡e′ri ty,	brisk.	frĭ vŏl′i ty,	trifling.
i den′ti ty,	the same.	fe roç′i ty,	fierce.
hu mil′i ty,	humble.	dŏ çil′i ty,	teachable.
mo bil′i ty,	movable.	sa gaç′i ty,	shrewd.
fĭ del′i ty,	faithful.	mu′ta bil′i ty,	changeable.
sa lū′bri ty,	healthful.	reç′i proç′i ty,	interchangeable.

257. SUFFIXES **-ancy** AND **-ency**

buoy′an cy	de fĭ′cien cy	per′ma nen cy
bril′liạn cy	ef fĭ′cien cy	con sist′en cy
con′stạn cy	suf fĭ′cien cy	trans pâr′en cy
re lue′tan cy	pro fĭ′cien cy	ex pe′di en cy
men′di can cy	de spond′en cy	bel lĭg′er en cy

258. FROM THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

ā′lien (-yẹn)	pe tĭ′tion	al lē′ġiạnce
tĕn′ûre	mi gra′tion	dis′so lū′tion
hăr′ạss	con vul′sion	jụ′ris die′tion
pĕr′fi dy	fa tĭ′guing	in′sur rec′tion
pur sū′ing	se ce-ū′ri ty	ū′sụr pā′tion

259. PREFIX **sub-** IN WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN

Prefix *sub-* = *down, beneath*	Prefix *sub-* = *under*
sub due′, *to bring* —.	sub′mạ rine′, — *sea water.*
sub vert′, *to turn* —.	sub′ter ra′ne an, — *the ground.*
sub side′, *to settle* —.	sub′lū nạ ry, — *the moon.*
sub tend′, *to stretch* —.	sub pœ′nạ, — *a penalty.*
sub tract′, *to draw* —.	sub scribe′, *write beneath.*
sub mĕrġe′, *to sink* —.	sub′jụ gate, *bring under a yoke.*

Direction: Fill each blank with a meaning of *-sub.*

260. FROM THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

ab sŏlve′	re-e′ti tude	suf′fer a ble
con jụre′	mĕr′çe nạ ry	in ev′i ta ble
frŏn′tiẽr	är′bĭ trạ ry	ex′e cū′tion er
tran′sient	jụ dĭ′cĭ ạ ry (-dĭsh′ĭ-)	mag′na nim′i ty
ăc quĭ ĕsce′	an nĭ′hĭ late	con′saṇ guĭn′i ty

261. Prefix **trans-** in Words of Latin Origin

trans- = *beyond, across, over*

trans′it, *a passing* —.
trans fĕr′, *to convey* —.
trans mit′, *to send* —.
trans pose′ *to put* —.
trans port′, *to carry* —.
tran scend′, *to climb* —.
tran scribe′, *to write* —.
trans vĕrse′, *turned* —.
trans mute′, *to change* —.
trans gress′, *to step* —.

Direction: Fill each blank with a meaning of *trans-*.

262. Derivatives with Prefix **trans-**

tran sĭ′tion (-sĭzh′ŭn)	tran scend′ent	trans gres′sor
trans fĕr′a ble	tran′script	trans′ma rine′
trans mit′tance	trans vĕrse′ly	trans′at lan′tic
trans′po sĭ′tion	trans mūt′a ble	trans al′pine
trans′por ta′tion	trans gres′sion	trans con′ti nen′tal

Direction: Analyze these words; see 261 for meanings.

263. Prefix **mal-** = **ill, evil**; **multi-** = **many**

măl treat′	mal′ĭçe	mul′ti form
mal treat′ment	mą̇ līgn′	mul′ti fold
mal prac′tice	ma lig′nant ly	mul′ti ple
mal′for ma′tion	ma lĭ′cious ly	mul′ti pliç′i ty
mal o′dŏr ous	ma lev′o lent	mul′tĭ mil′lion âire′

264. Quotations from William Cullen Bryant

"The groves were God's first temples."

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshipers."

265. NOUN-SUFFIXES MEANING: **one who**

-ar	beg′gar, — *begs.*	-ent	de po′nent, — *testifies.*
-ard	drunk′ard, — *is drunken.*	-er	har′bin ger, — *runs before.*
-art	brag′gart, — *boasts.*	-eer	pī′ō neer′, — *clears the way.*
-ary	ad′vẽr sȧ ry, — *opposes.*	-ist	oc′ū list, — *treats eyes.*
-ant	men′di cant, — *begs.*	-or	ben′ē fac′tŏr, — *does good.*

Direction: Apply the meaning of the suffix and thus complete each definition by filling the blank.

266. NOUN-SUFFIXES MEANING: **state of being**

-acy	çel′ĭ bą̇ çy, — *single.*	-ism	bar′bą̇ rism, — *uncivilized.*
-ance	viġ′i lance, — *watchful.*	-ity	prŏb′i ty, — *honest.*
-ancy	poign′an cy, — *stinging.*	-ment	det′ri ment, — *harmful.*
-ence	dif′fi dence, — *bashful.*	-tude	las′si tūde, — *weary.*
-ency	clem′en cy, — *mild.*	-tude	plen′i tūde, — *full.*

267. ADJECTIVE-SUFFIXES MEANING: **pertaining to**

-ac	car′di ac, — *the heart.*	-ile	pu′er ĭle, — *a boy.*
-al	pec′tŏ ral, — *the chest.*	-ine	eą̇ nīne′, — *a dog.*
-an	sўl′vąn, — *a wood.*	-ish	Finn′ish, — *Finland.*
-ar	au ric′ū lar, — *the ear.*	-ite	ree′on dite, — *a secret.*
-ary	pŭl′mŏ nā ry, — *the lungs.*	-ive	pen′sĭve, — *thought.*
-ic	phon′ic, — *sound.*	-ory	au′dĭ tŏ ry, — *hearing.*

268. ADJECTIVE-SUFFIXES MEANING: **full of, having**

-ant	dor′mant, — *sleep.*	-ous	fal lā′cious, — *deceit.*
-ate	ob′dū rate, — *hardness.*	-ous	sap′ō nā′ceous, — *soap.*
-ful	re sent′ful, — *anger.*	-some	win′some, — *delight.*
-ent	vĭr′ų lent, — *poison.*	-y	brīn′y, — *salt.*
-ose	vẽr bōse′, — *words.*	-ey	clay′ey, — *clay.*

269. VERB-SUFFIXES MEANING: **to make**

-ate ren′o vate, — *new.*
-ate stip′u late, — *a bargain.*
-ate re friġ′er ate, — *cool.*
-en weak′*e*n, — *weak.*
-fy cō′di fy, — *a code.*
-fy grat′i fy, — *pleasing.*
-ize pul′ver ize, — *dust.*
-ize ag′gran dize, — *larger.*
-ise en fran′chīṣe, — *free.*
-ise com′pro miṣe, — *agreed.*
-ish fin′ish, — *an end of.*
-ish re plen′ish, — *full again.*

Direction: Apply the meaning of the suffix to complete each definition above.

270. NOUN-SUFFIXES MEANING: **act of**

-age pil′lăġe, — *plundering.*
-age rum′măġe, — *searching.*
-ion dĭ la′tion, — *expanding.*
-ion in fū′ṣiŏn, — *pouring in.*
-ion as çen′sion, — *rising.*
-ment e lope′ment, — *running away.* [*ing out.*
-ment e jĕ-et′ment, — *throw-*
-ure rup′tu̇re, — *bursting.*
-ure pun-e′tu̇re, — *piercing.*
-al bur′i al, — *burying.*

271. FROM THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

ôr′bit	U′ra̤nus	gas′e ous	plan′et a̤ ry
plan′ets	Nep′tūne	sŏl′stĭçe	sphe riç′i ty
Ve′nus	Jṳ′pi ter	e-ûr′vā tu̇re	ra′di a′tion
Marṣ	Sat′urn	e′quĭ nox	in′-elĭ na′tion
Mer′-e-u̇ ry	as′ter oidṣ	e′quĭ no-e′tial	in′-ean des′cent

272. QUOTATIONS FROM NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

"Generosity is the flower of justice."

"Echo is the voice of a reflection in a mirror."

"Happiness in this world, when it comes, comes incidentally. Make it the object of pursuit, and it leads us a wild-goose chase, and is never attained."

273. SUFFIXES **-cle** AND **-cule = a little**

eu′ti cle, — *covering.*	mol′ẽ cūle, — *mass.*
ean′ti cle, — *song.*	an′i mal′cūle, — *animal.*
ves′i cle, — *cell.*	bär′nạ̊ cle, — *shell-fish.*
fol′li cle, — *pod.*	ten′ ta cle, — *feeler.*
côr′pus cle, — *body.*	ret′i cūle, — *net-work.*

274. WORDS WITH DIMINUTIVE SUFFIXES

lad′dĭe	där′ling	glŏb′ūle	ro ṣette′
las′sĭe	duck′ling	çel′lūle	çig′ạ̊ rette′
lamb′kin	lord′ling	sphĕr′ụle	stat′ụ̊ ette′
man′i kin	nŏz′zle	i′çĭ cle	bru nette′
goṣ′ling	speck′le	par′ti cle	op′er et′tạ̊

Direction: Note that suffixes *-ie, -kin, -le, -ling, -ette* mean *little.*

275. WORDS USED IN "EVANGELINE"

lo′tus	pew′ter	in′stinct	sin′ew y
rud′dy	joc′und	heir′loom	ref′lụ̄ ent
rus′sĕt	hŷs′sŏp	de′vi ous	se răg′io (-yō)
toc′sĭn	staḷ′wärt	trem′ụ̊ lous	trạ̊ dĭ′tion
ty′rạ̊nt	plain′tĭve	pon′der ous	sub mis′sion

276. HOMOPHONES

tun	row	pore	maze	reek
ton	roe	pour	maize	wreak
nun	lode	groan	nave	retch
none	load	grown	knave	wretch
ruff	sore	told	bred	freeze
rough	soar	tolled	bread	frieze

Direction: Use each word in a sentence; consult a dictionary.

277. DERIVATIVES OF LATIN ORIGIN

aër = air	*aqua = water*	*terra = earth*
ā′ër āte (-ĕr-)	ā′que ous	in tĕr′
ā ë′ ri a̲l (-ē′)	a̲ quăt′ic	tĕr′race
ā′ër ĭ fy (-ĕr-)	a̲ quā′ri um	tĕr′ri to ry
ā′ër ĭ form (-ĕr-)	ăq′ue duct	tĕr res′trĭ al
ā′ër ō na̲ut (-ĕr-)	ā′quĭ form	sub′ter rā′ne an

Direction: Note the headings of each column and observe that the meaning of the *root-words* appear in the derivatives.

278. DERIVATIVES OF LATIN ORIGIN

verus = true	*lucidus = clear*	*lumen = light*
vĕr′i ly	lū′çid	lū′mi nous
ve rā′cious	lu̇ çĭd′i ty	lu′mi nă ry
ve raç′i ty	pel lū′çid	il lūme′
vĕr′i ta ble	trans lū′çent	il lū′mi nāte
vĕr′i fi ea′tion	e̊ lū′çĭ dāte	il lu′mi nā′tion

279. WORDS FROM GENERAL LITERATURE

wāin	bu′gle	mў′ri a̲d	im′pre ea′tion
thatch	doŭ′blet	su̇ pẽr′na̲l	ŏs′ten ta′tion
thole	dis′ta̲ff	am brō′si a̲l	ben′e̊ fa e′tion
swa̲rd	dow′er	ăl tẽr′nāte	ben′e̊ di e′tion
swo͞on	cā′de̲nçe	som bre̲′rō	sū′per stĭ′tion

280. LATIN DERIVATIVES OF **pello, pulsus = drive**

com pel′	com pul′sion	com pul′sive	dis pel′
ex pel′	ex pul′sion	ex pul′sive	re pulse′
pro pel′	pro pul′sion	pro pul′sive	re pel′lent
re pel′	re pul′sion	re pul′sive	pro pel′ler
im pel′	im′pulse	im pul′sive	com pul′so ry

281. WORDS DERIVED FROM LATIN NOUNS

vita = life	*urbs = city*	*civis = citizen*
vi′tal̤s	ûr′ban	çiv′ie
vi′tal ize	ur bane′	çiv′il
vi tal′i ty	ur ban′i ty	çĭ vil′ian
vi′tȧ sēope	sub ûr′ban	çĭ vil′i ty
re vī′tal ize	in′ter ûr′ban	çiv′ĭ lĭ zā′tion

Direction: Consult a dictionary for meaning of derivatives.

282. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN ADJECTIVES

primus = first	*minutus = small*	*magnus = great*
pri′mal	mĭ nūte′	mag′nĭ fȳ
pri′mȧte	mi nū′ti a (-shĭ ȧ)	mag′ni tūde
prim′i tive	min′ŭ end	mag nan′i mous
prī′mȧ rĭ ly	dĭ min′ŭ tive	mag nif′i çençe
prī me′val	dim′i nū′tion	Mag′nȧ Ȼhär′tȧ

283. WORDS FROM GENERAL LITERATURE

kelp	drụ′id	jo′vi al	vē ran′dȧ
keel	mis′sal	mȳs′ti cal	be trŏth′al
sheen	trĕa′dle	man′i fold	e the′re al
dĭrġe	dȯve′ĕȯt	dis′so nant	ob liv′i ous
çhụte	eum′broŭs	sig′nĭ fȳ	mȯ not′ȯ nous

284. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN VERBS

credo = I believe	*specto = I see*	*porto = I carry*
ereed	in spect′	port′a ble
erē′dence	in spec′tion	im port′er
erĕd′u lous	spec′tȧ eles	ex port′er
ere dū′li ty	spec ta′tŏr	re port′er
ere den′tial	spec ta′ŭ lar	ex por ta′tion

285. WORDS DERIVED FROM LATIN NOUNS

pes (ped) = *foot*	*vox* (voc) = *voice*	*manus* = *hand*
pĕd′al	vō′cal ist	man′u al
bi′ped	vo′cal ize	man′ȧ ȩle
pe des′tri an	vo cal′i ty	man′ū script
im pede′	vō′cȧ ble	man′ū fa ċ′tūre
im ped′i ment	vo cab′ū lā ry	mȧ nip′ū lā′tion

286. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN VERBS

tenere = *to hold*		*tendere* = *to stretch*	
tĕn′et	ten′a ble	tend	tend′en çy
ten′ant	ten′e ment	tense	ten′sion
ten′ūre	re ten′tĭve	ex tend′	ex ten′sion
re tain′	re ten′tion	dis tend′	dis ten′sion
ȩon tain′	ȩon′ti nent	ȩon tend′	con ten′tion

287. WORDS USED IN MECHANICS

wĭnch	beâr′ing	pis′tȯn	re çeiv′er
flănġe	gēar′ing	gŭd′ġeȯn	ȩon dens′er
tack′le	shȧft′ing	pụl′ley	trans mit′ter
tack′ling	swiv′el	trol′ley	in′di ȩā′tȯr
ȩoŭ′pling	răt*ch*′ĕt	throt′tle	os′*c*il la′tȯr
wind′lȧss	sprock′et	lev′er ăġe	reg′ụ̄ la′tȯr

288. QUOTATIONS FROM OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

"Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle that fits them all."

"When we plant a tree, we are doing what we can to make our planet a more wholesome and happier dwelling place for those who come after us if not for ourselves."

289. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN ADJECTIVES

brevis = short	*omnis = all*	*satis = enough*
brēve	om′ni bus	sat′is fy
brief	om nis′cient	sat′is fac′tion
brev′i ty	om nip′o tent	sā′ti ate (-shĭ-)
ab bre′vi ate	om′ni preṣ′ent	sa tī′e ty
ab bre′vi ā′tion	om niv′o rous	in sa′tĭ a̤ ble

290. WORDS RELATING TO ELECTIONS

oath	vōt′ing	nom′i nee′	af′fi da′vit
pōllṣ	can′vaṣs	in spec′tŏr	nat′u̯ ra̤l īze
bo͞oth	re tûrnṣ′	reg′is ter	ma̤ jŏr′i ty
vōt′er	ẽ lec′tŏr	dis fran′chīṣe	plu̯ ral′i ty
bal′lŏt	fran′chīṣe	el′i gĭ ble	e lec′tion eer′

291. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN NOUNS

nomen = name	*litera = letter*	*numerus = number*
nom′i nal	lit′er al	nu′mer al
nom′i nate	lit′er ā ry	nu′mer ous
mis no′mer	lit′er a̤ tu̯re	nu mĕr′i cal
de nom′i nate	il lit′er āte	in nū′mer a ble
nō′men clā′tu̯re	il lit′er a̤ cy	sū′per nū′mer ā ry

292. ACCENT AND MEANING

Nouns	*Verbs*	*Nouns*	*Adjectives*
pre′fix	pre fix′	ex′pert	ex pẽrt′
es′cort	es côrt′	gal lănt′	gal′la̤nt
con′trast	con trast′	com′pact	com pact′
prŏg′rĕss	prŏ gress′	in′va̤ lid	in val′id
com′press	com press′	preç′e dent	pre çēd′ent

293. WORDS DERIVED FROM LATIN NOUNS

corpus = body	*mare = sea*	*navis = ship*
c͡ôr′pus *cle*	mą̇ rïne′	na′vy
c͡or′pŭ lent	măr′i ner	na′val
c͡or po′re al	mar′i tīme	nav′i ga ble
in c͡ôr′pŏ rate	sub′mą̇ rïne′	nav′i ga′tion
c͡or′pŏ ra′tion	trăns′mą̇ rïne′	cir′cum nav′i gate

294. WORDS FOUND IN COLONIAL HISTORY

tō′tĕm	bûr′ġess	strat′e ġy	roy′al ist
sā′chęm	ram′part	strat′a ġem	em′i grate
ran′sȯm	pil′lo ry	pal′i sade′	an tip′ŏ dēṣ
mis′sion	c͡ol′o nist	wĭtch′c͡raft	rep′ri mand
c͡om′pa c͡et	voy′ą̈ġ er	maġ′is trą̈te	nąu′ti cal

295. LATIN DERIVATIVES

vertere = to turn

re vẽrt′	in vẽrt′	ad′vẽrs*e*
dĭ vẽrt′	in vẽrs*e*′	ad vẽr′si ty
di vẽr′sion	in vẽr′sion	ad′ver są̈ ry
re vẽrse′	sub vẽr′sion	c͡on′trŏ vẽrt
re vẽrs′ĭ ble	sub vẽr′sĭv*e*	c͡on′trŏ vẽr′sy

Direction: Note how prefixes and suffixes are combined with the roots *vert* or *vers*, to form derivatives; define each word.

296. FROM COLONIAL HISTORY

Prŏt′es tant	per′se c͡ū′tŏr	in tẽr′pret er
prŏ vin′cial	in tol′er ant	in′flu̧ en′tial
ren′dĕz v*ous* (räṉ′-)	tȳ ran′nĭ cal	ab′o riġ′i nēṣ
sep′ą̈ rą̈ tist	con′sci en′tious	ăr′is to c͡e′rą̈ cy
hos′pi tą̈ ble	ex′pe dĭ′tion	rev′ŏ lū′tion ist

297. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN WORDS

vocare = to call	*flectere = to bend*	*sensus = feeling*
vo ċā′tion	fleċ′tion	sen′si tĭve
vŏċ′ą̊ tĭve	de fleċ′tion	sen sā′tion
in voke′	in fleċ′tion	sen′su al (-shụ ą̊l)
in′vo ċā′tion	re fleċt′	sen′ti ent (-shĭ ęnt)
con′vo ċa′tion	re fleċ′tŏr	in sen′si bil′i ty

298. FROM CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES

quo′rum	wel′fare	fel′ŏ ny	ė̊ mol′ŭ mę̊nt
ċon′sul	en ti′tle	pī′rą̊ çy	pŏ̊ lit′i ċą̊l
im′post	re prīs′ą̊l	pen′ą̊l ty	ex pend′i tu͡re
joûr′nąl	at tain′der	req′uĭ sĭte	ap pōr′tioned
trēa′sŏn	in ven′tŏr	rev′ė nūe	tran quĭl′li ty

299. LATIN DERIVATIVES

cor = heart	*caput = head*	*dens = tooth*	*lex* (legis) *= law*
ċore	cap′tion	den′tal	le′gal
ċôr′date	cap′taĭn	den′tist	le′gal ize
ċôr′dial (-jąl)	cap′i tąl	den′tist ry	il le′gal
ċŏn′ċôrd	cap′taĭn çy	den tĭ′tion	leġ′is lāte
ac ċôrd′ançe	de ċap′i tate	den′tĭ frĭçe	leġ′is lā′tŏr

300. FROM CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES

märque	se′ċere çy	im peach′ment	ad′mi ral ty
ex cīse′	in dĭct′ment	bank′rupt çy	af′fir ma′tion
con vene′	as cĕr tāin′	ċon′se quençe	res′ig na′tion
ą̊d joûrn′	ex ċe′ŭ tĭve	ċon cŭr′rençe	e nū′mer ā′tion
re prēve′	o riġ′i nāte	am bas′są̊ dŏr	rep′rė sent′ą̊ tĭve

301. LATIN DERIVATIVES

fortis = strong	*æquus = equal*	*centum = hundred*
fōrt	e qua′tion	çen′tū ry
fôr′ti fȳ	e′quĭ dis′tant	çen ten′ni al
for′ti tude	e′quĭ lat′er al	çen′tē nā ry
ėom′fōrt ing	e′quĭ an̲′gu lar	çen′tē nā′ri an
for′tĭ fī ėa′tion	e′quĭ lib′ri um	çen′tĭ grāde

302. FROM UNITED STATES HISTORY

pa̲ rōl′	mu′ti ny	ėon ėus′sion	ē̇ vaė′ū āte
dra̲ gōōn′	ėal′i ber	se çes′sion	ėon çĭl′i āte
re ėru̲it′	am′nes ty	in ėûr′sion	re tal′i āte
taė′tiės	biv′ouăe	ar′mĭ stĭçe	ar til′ler y
fûr′lōugh	re triēvė′	ėon′tra̲ band	ser′ġe̲ant (sär′-)

303. LATIN DERIVATIVES

tractus = drawing	*plicare = to fold*	*loqui = to speak*
traė′tion	du′pli cate	lo quā′cious
traė′ta̲ ble	dū pliç′i ty	el′o quent
re traė′tion	trip′li ėate	el′o ėu′tion
con traė′tion	im′pli ėate	el′o ėū′tion ist
ex traė′tion	ac ėom′plĭçe	sō̇ lil′ō̇ quў

304. FROM UNITED STATES HISTORY

fŏr′a̲y	ma̲ ra̲ud′er	haz′ard ou̲s	bŏm bärd′ment
rap′ĭne	guĕr ril′la̲	tў̆r′a̲n nou̲s	an tag′o nist
ėāis′so̲n	ag gres′sŏr	mū nĭ′tion	im pet′ū ous
ėär′bīne	dev′as tāte	găr′ri son	e man′çi pāte
seab′bard	ėon′fis ėāte	en ėrōach′	am′mu nĭ′tion

305. DERIVATIVES FROM THE GREEK

metron = a measure

me′ter, — *of length.*
di am′ẽ ter, — *through.*
per im′ẽ ter, — *around.*
ther mom′e ter, — *of heat.*
bą̊ rom′e ter, — *of the weight of the air.*
an′e mom′e ter, — *velocity of wind.*
hy drom′e ter, — *velocity of water.*
pe dom′e ter, — *number of steps.*
çy ₵lŏm′e ter, — *revolutions of a wheel.*
₵hrŏ nom′e ter, — *time.*

306. WORDS USED IN NATURE STUDY

pet′ą̊l	scī′ŏn	ex′o ġens	rụ′mi nant
se′pą̊l	an′ther	en′do ġens	mī′grą̊ tŏ ry
pol′len	sta′men	an′nŭ al	hī′ber nāt ing
pis′til	lĕg′ūme	per en′ni al	₵al ₵ā′rẽ ous
₵ā′lyx	₵ŏ rol′la	de çid‿ŭ ous	her bā′ceous

307. WORDS CONSTRUCTED FROM GREEK ROOTS

-graphy = writing or *description*

lĭ thog′rą̊ phy, — *on stone.*
stĕ nog′ra phy, — *in shorthand.*
pho nog′ra phy, — *by sound.*
pho tog′ra phy, — *by light.*
tẽ leg′ra phy, — *from afar.*
or thog′ra phy, — *correctly.*
bī ŏg′rą̊ phy, — *of a life.*
ġe og′ra phy, — *of the earth.*
tŏ pog′ra phy, — *of a place.*
phy̆s̱′ĭ og′ra phy, — *of nature.*
ą̣u′tŏ bī og′ra phy, — *of the writer's life.*

308. QUOTATIONS FROM GREEK WRITERS

I affirm that the good is the beautiful. — PLATO.

Truth is the beginning of every good thing. — PLATO.

Prefer loss to dishonest gain; the former vexes you for a time, the latter will bring you lasting remorse. — CHILO.

309. GREEK DERIVATIVES

hudor = water	*dunamis = power*	*onoma = name*
hȳ′drant	dy′nạ̊ mo	sў̆n′o nў̆m
hy dra*u*′lic	dy′na mīte	an′to nym
hy drog′rạ̊ phy	dy nam′ics	*pse*ū′do nym
hy′drŏ phō′bi ạ̊	dy′na gràph	hom′o nym
hy drop′a thy	dy′na mom′e ter	ạ̊ non′y mous

Direction: Look up the meaning of these words.

310. WORDS USED IN ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

phў̆s′ics	spe çĭf′ic	ạ̊ *e*o*us*′tics
sĭ′phŏn	grav′i ty	*e*ap′il lă ry
fŭl′*e*rum	vė lŏç′i ty	çen trif′ŭ gạ̊l
me *e*han′ics	pŏ ros′i ty	çen trip′e tạ̊l
mĕ*e*h′an ĭs̱m	in ĕr′ti a (-shĭ ạ̊)	ex pĕr′ĭ men′tạ̊l

311. GREEK DERIVATIVES

phone = sound	*philos = friend*	*autos = self*
phŏn′ie	phĭ los′o phy	ạ*u*′to gràph
*e*ū′pho ny	phĭ lol′o ġy	ạ*u* tom′ạ̊ tŏn
sym′pho ny	phil′o pe′nạ̊	ạ*u*′tŏ mat′ic
phō′nŏ gràph	phĭ lan′thro py	ạ*u*′top sy
hom′o phōne	phil′har mon′ic	ạ*u* ton′o my

312. WORDS OF INTERESTING ETYMOLOGY

om′ni bus, *for all* — Latin joke.

ban̲k′rupt, *a broken bench*, — the money-changer's bench was broken on his failure.

buck′wheat, *beech-wheat*, — the grains are like *beech* nuts.

reç′i pe, Latin for, *take thou*.

dŏff, literally *do off*.

dŏn, literally *do on*.

dove′tail, *to fasten*, by shaping like a dove's tail spread.

*e*al′i *e*o, named for *Calicut*.

cop′per, named for *Cyprus*.

313. STANDARD UNITS OF THE METRIC SYSTEM

mē′ter, the standard *of length*, equal to 39.37 in.

âre, *the unit of surface* = 10 meters square, or 100 square meters.

stēre, *a unit for solids* = a cubic meter.

lĭ′ter, *the unit of capacity, being a cubic decimeter* = 2.113 U. S. pints.

grăm, *the unit of weight* = to the weight of one cubic centimeter of pure water, or 15.432 grains.

314. LATIN PREFIXES AND DECIMAL PARTS

dĕç′ĭ = one tenth	*çĕn′tĭ = one hundredth*	*mil′lĭ = one thousandth*
deç′ĭ me′ter	çen′tĭ me′ter	mil′lĭ me′ter
deç′i lĭ′ter	çen′ti lĭ′ter	mil′li lĭ′ter
deç′i gram	çen′ti gram	mil′li gram

315. GREEK PREFIXES AND MULTIPLES IN METRIC SYSTEM

dĕc′ȧ = 10	*hec′to = 100*	*kĭl′o = 1000*	*mўr′ĭ ȧ = 10,000*
dec′ą̇ me′ter	hec′to me′ter	kĭl′o me′ter	mўr′ĭ ą̇ me′ter
dec′a lĭ′ter	hec′to lĭ′ter	kĭl′o lĭ′ter	mўr′ĭ a lĭ′ter
dec′a gram	hec′to gram	kĭl′o gram	mўr′ĭ a gram
dec′a stēre	hec′to stēre	kĭl′o stēre	mўr′ĭ âre

316. WORDS USED IN ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

bal′ąnçed	sō no′rous	liq′uē fac′tion
vac′ū um	mo men′tum	ŏs′cil lā′tion
pen′dū lum	re sult′ąnt	com press′i ble
max′i mum	in′çĭ dęnçe	e lec′trĭ fied
min′i mum	am′plĭ tūde	cūr′vĭ lin′ē ar
im mĕr′sion	fric′tion ąl	rec′tĭ lin′ē ar
per cus′sion	mō lec′ū lar	crўs′tąl lĭ za′tion

317. GREEK DERIVATIVES

-logy = science of, discourse on

bī ŏl′ō ġy, — *life.*
*eh*rŏ nol′o ġy, — *dates.*
*e*ŏn̲ *eh*ŏl′o ġy, — *shells.*
ĭ*eh*′thў ol′o ġy, — *fishes.*
ôr′nĭ thŏl′o ġy, — *birds.*
zō̆ ŏl′o ġy, — *living creatures.*
pa̲ thol′o ġy, — *diseases.*
*ps*ȳ *e*hol′o ġy, — *human soul.*
os′te ol′o ġy, — *the bones.*
min′er ăl′o ġy, — *minerals.*
ġen′e ăl′o ġy, — *family descent.*
me′te o̲r ŏl′o ġy, — *atmospheric phenomenon.*

318. WORDS RELATING TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT

prē′çin̲et
town′ship
suf′fra̲ġe
çit′i zen ship
nat′ŭ ra̲l īzed
ju̲ dĭ′cia̲l
mŭ nić′i pa̲l
ma̲ġ′is te′ri a̲l
ex̲ e*e*′ŭ tĭv*e*
leġ′is lā̆ tĭv*e*
tax a′tion
priv′i leġ ĕs̲
im mū′ni tĭes̲
*e*ôr′po ra′tion
ad min′is trā′tion

319. NAMES OF CIVIL OFFICERS

shĕr′iff
bā̆l′iff
jus′tĭç es̲
a̲l′der ma̲n
*e*oun′çil ma̲n
as ses′sŏr
re *e*ôrd′er
trĕ*as*̲′ur er
in spe*e*′tŏr
*e*on̈′sta̲ ble
ma̲ġ′is tra̲te
pros′e *e*ū tŏr
sū′per vī′s̲ŏr
*e*om mis′sion er
*e*omp trōl′ler (*e*on-)

320. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT, AND OFFICERS

re pub′lic
mŏn′a̲r*eh* y
the ŏ*e*′ra̲ çy
de mo*e*′ra çy
ăr′is to*e*′ra çy
en′voy
*e*on′sul
min′is ter
pres̲′i dent
*e*ŏn̲′gress ma̲n

Cabinet — Secretary of

War, State, Navy,
Treasury, Interior,
Commerce, Agriculture.
At tor′ne*y*-General
Post′mas ter-General

321. WORDS USED IN THE COURTS

ϵode	sen′tençe	de mûr′rer	ϵus tŏ′di a̱n
*w*rit	ϵom mūte′	chản′çer y	req′uĭ ṣĭ′tion
stat͡ûte	ac quit′ta̱l	chản′çel lŏr	aϵ′cŭ ṣā′tion
plain′tiff	man dā′mus	sŭr′rŏ gāte	mis′de mēan′ŏr
eq′uĭ ty	in juṉϵ′tion	ôr′di na̱nçe	aϵ *k*nŏ*w*l′ĕd*g* me̱nt

322. NOUNS USED ONLY IN ONE NUMBER

Plural	*Plural*	*Plural*	*Singular*
ash′ĕs̱	an′na̱ls̱	trou′s̱ers̱	news
as′sets	bit′ters̱	ō′ver a̱lls̱	eth′ics
ti′dings̱	är′*ch*ĭves̱	nup′tia̱ls̱	phŷs̱′ics
ves′pers̱	tweez′ers̱	ϵom′pa̱ss ĕs̱	mŏ lăs′ses̱
mat′ins	sc*i*s̱′sŏrs̱	ob′se quĭes̱	pol′i tics

323. SUFFIXES DISTINGUISHING THE DOER AND RECEIVER

pay′er	pay ee′	em ploy′er	em′ploy ee′
dō′no̱r	do nee′	as sī*g*n′er	as′sĭ*g*n ee′
les′sŏr	les see′	ϵon sī*g*n′ŏr	ϵon′sĭ*g*n ee′
grànt′o̱r	grản tee′	môrt′ga̱ ġôr′	môrt′ga̱ ġee′
le gā′tŏr	leg a tee′	g*u*ăr′a̱n tôr′	nom′ĭ nee′

Note: *-er* or *-or* indicate *the doer*, and *-ee the receiver.*

324. DERIVATIVES WITH **ck**

zĭṉcked	mim′ick er	col′ick y	rol′lick ing
pic′nicked	mim′ick ing	frol′ick ing	pic′nick er
frol′icked	traf′fick er	phŷs̱′icked	pic′nick ing
traf′ficked	traf′fick ing	phŷs̱′ick ing	biv′ouăcked
mim′icked	shel lacked′	*phth*ĭs̱′ick y	biv′ouăck ing

Note: *k* is inserted in derivatives to indicate the pronunciation, since *c* before *e*, *i*, or *y* has the sound of *s*.

325. WORDS USED IN BUSINESS

frăn-e	*th*ä'ler	green'backs	re sō*ur*ç'ĕş
lĭ'en	g*u*ĭn'ea (-ĭ)	ĕŭr'ren çy	re mit'tançe
lād'ing	job'ber	spē'cie (-shĭ)	con sī*g*n'ment
sū'ing	in'voice	păr'i ty	ma tū'rĭ ty
sûr'plus	dun'ning	def'i çit	col lat'er al

326. WORDS USED IN BUSINESS

as sess'	reck'on	boy'cott	sўn'di cate
re bate'	ven dūe'	gą zĕtte'	g*u*ăr'an ty
de mīşe'	sun'drĭeş	lär'çe ny	con çes'sion
con çēde'	s*eh*ĕd'ûle	tel'e gram	lū'erą tĭve
en grōss'	dis bûrse'	prō spĕc'tus	in'ven to ry

327. ARTICLES OF COMMERCE

jē*a*nş	erą vat'	păr'a sŏl	gaz'et teer'
roş'ĭn	ăs'phălt	ho'şier y	çhĭf'fō n*i*ēr'
glu'cōse	çē ment'	cas'sĭ mere	e lec'tro tўpe
*ch*rō'mō	sôr'g*h*um	cŏch'i neal	re frig'er ā'tŏr
car tōōn'	mat'ting	sas'są fras	con fec'tion er y

328. TERMS RELATING TO BUSINESS

ac cru*e*d'	sol'vęn çy	com mod'i tĭeş
ū'şū ry (-zhū-)	co pärt'ner	av'*o*ĭr du poiş'
flu*e*'tū ate	con ve*y*'ançe	dis crep'an çy
stim'u late	ac çept'ançe	dĭ rec'to ry
spu'ri ous	fin'an çier'	con'fi den'tial
lĭq'uĭ date	de făl'cate	ne go'ti ą ble (-shĭ-)
quit'claim	de fą*u*lt'er	ex tra*o*r'dĭ nă ry

329. WORDS USED IN BUSINESS

tell′er	pĕr′jū ry	re mū′ner ate
vouch′er	wa̤r′ra̤n ty	con sol′i date
prō′çeeds	ea̤l′eu late	dis erĭm′i nate
tăr′iff	pros′e eūte	mo nŏp′o lize
eus′tom er	re′im bûrse′	ac eom′mo date
pu̲n′e tū̲ al	ex′e eu′tion	ad min′is tra′tŏr

330. WORDS USED IN BUSINESS

ex pĕnse′	fĭ nan′cial (-sha̤l)	pro prī′e tŏr
ap prāi̤se′	sub stan′tial	pe eū′nĭ a̤ ry
state′ment	ere̤ den′tial	pro fĭ′cien çy
at tach′ment	sta tis′ties	eŏr′re spond′ençe
al low′ançe	ex change′a ble	lĭ′a bil′i tĭe̤s
in frĭn̤ge′ment	in dem′nĭ fy	com mu′ni cate

331. SUFFIXES **-able** AND **-ible**

mi̤s′er a ble	a̤ vail′a ble	ad mis′si ble
pra-e′ti ea̤ ble	wa̤r′ra̤nt a ble	con tempt′i ble
rep′ū ta̤ ble	dis pen′sa̤ ble	os ten′si ble
mal′le a ble	in im′i ta ble	eon vĕrt′i ble
dis′pu ta ble	in eŏr′ri gĭ ble	in vin′çĭ ble

332. MEANING DISTINGUISHED BY ACCENT

con′vĕrt con vĕrt′	in′stinct in stinct′	fre′que̲nt fre quĕnt′
con′crete con crete′	com′pound com pound′	con sum′mate con′sum māte

Direction: Pronounce each word, give its part of speech, and use it in a sentence.

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

333. DUPLICATED CONSONANTS IN SUCCEEDING SYLLABLES

vel′lum	but′ter y	am mŏ̄′nĭ ạ̊
son′net	ĕăr′rĭ ȯn	ȩom mem′ŏ̄ rate
saf′frȯn	băr′ris ter	ȩom mend′ạ̊ ble
ren′net	bin′nạ̊ ȩle	ȩom men′sụ rate
ȩor rōde′	sup′pū̆ rate	ȩom′men tā̆ ry
but′tress	gu͡ĭl′lŏ tïne′	in′flam mā′tion
ȩlăp′bōard	des′ic ȩate	ȩon′stel lā′tion
(*or* klăb′ȯrd)	flum′mer y	im′mạ̊ tē′rĭ ạ̊l

Direction: Note that each *duplicated* consonant represents but one sound.

334. WORDS WITH CONSONANT MARKINGS

ȩăr′ĕt	brŏn̲′ȩhō	pres tige′ (-tēzh′)	re ṣ̱ŏlve′
ȩăr′ạ̊t	ȩan̲′ker	ves′tĭġe	dis pōṣ̱e′
ȩon çīse′	ăn̲′guĭsh	ḛ̆ mẽrġe′	ex̱ ȟôrt′
joȩ′und	jun̲ȩ′tu͡re	dĭ vẽrġe′	ex̱ ȟạus′tĭve
ȩā′pọn	lĭn̲′guĭst	hĕath′er	ex̱ ĕmp′tion
duȩ′ạ̊t	suȩ çĭn̲ȩt′	fōrth′wĭth′	dis̱ cẽrn′

335. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT LETTERS

*k*nāve	be nī*g*n′	kẽr′chĭef	r*h*ĕt′ȯ ȓiȩ
*k*năck	ȩon dī*g*n′	ȩŏn′du͡ĭt	sў̆n′a gŏg*ue*
*k*nōll	ȩon dĕm*n*′	dŭ*d*ġ′eȯn	hem′ọr r*h*ăġe
vōg*ue*	in ve͡i*gh*′	stûr′ġeȯn	lam′bre qu͡ĭn
t*h*ȳme	ạ̊r rāi*g*n′	rīme′ster	ex chĕq′*u*ẽr
strĕ*t*ch	ạ̊s suāġe′	grȯ̆ tĕsq*ue*′	es ȩu*t*ch′eȯn
*ps*hạ*w*	hạ̊ răng*ue*′	in vēi′gle	ȩō′ạ̊ lĕsce′
seoûrġe	boûr ġeois′	un wi͡ēld′y	ȩŏn′vạ̊ lĕsce′

336. Long Vowels ending Accented Syllables

pā′thŏs	ą̄ trō′cious	sī′ne ◡ūre
grā′tĭs	pre ◡ō′cious	lē′ni ę̄n çy
glăm′ŏur	◡ą̄ pā′cious	dē̆ mō′ni a◡e
plā′◡ą̄ ble	tē̆ nā′cious	rē̆ mē′di ą̄l
sā′li ę̄nt	rą̄ pā′cious	trą̄ ġē′di ą̄n
ar ◡ā′num	vō̆ rā′cious	◡on nū′bi ą̄l
dē̆ ◡ō′rous	ig′nō̆ rā′mus	ą̄ mē′ną̄ ble
men dā′cious	ul′ti mā′tum	ab stē′mi ous

337. Short Vowels in Accented Syllables

bĕr′y̆l	◡ą̄ rŏt′id	săe′ra ment
ĕp′ŏ*eh*	bär băr′ie	as pĕr′i ty
hĕr′e sy	mĕ̄ mĕr′ie	ex pĕr′i ment
dĕr′e li◡et	dis ◡rĕ′tion	at′mos phĕr′ie
ĕr′u̇ dīte	prŏp′a gāte	pў̆ răm′i dąl
dĕf′ĭ nīte	prĕj′u̇ dĭçe	◡ąl lĭg′rą̄ phў̆ (*or* ◡ą̄-)
tĕl′ē̆ sc◡ōpe	frĭv′ŏ lous	tў̄ pŏg′ra phў̆
sў̆m′mē̆ trў̆	quĕr′u̇ lous	◡ą̄ mĕl′ō̆ pärd

338. Words to be Carefully Discriminated

a◡e çept′	ex çept′	çĕl′ĕr y	săl′ą̄ ry
săt′ĭre	săt′y̆r	fôr′mĕr ly	fôr′mąl ly
tī′tle	tĭt′tle	◡on′fĭ dę̄nt	◡on′fĭ dȧnt′
stăt′ū̆e	stat′ū̆re	pe tĭ′tion	pär tĭ′tion
bā′bę̄l	băb′ble	ą̄l lū′ṣion	ĭl lū′ṣion
pil′lą̄r	pil′lō*w*	pop′u̇ lous	pop′u̇ lą̄çe
spē′cie (-shĭ)	spē′cies (-shēz)	◡om′plĭ mę̄nt	◡om′plē̆ mę̄nt
ġē′nus	ġēn′ius	ĕm′i grą̄nt	ĭm′mĭ grą̄nt

339. Long Vowels in Last Syllables

bō′vīne	an′ō dȳne	lem′ȯn ādeʹ
fe′line	an′ą̄ lȳze	dom′ĭ neerʹ
le′ō nine	ag′grē gāte	ere′ō sōte
ăth′lete	ag′grą̄ vate	las′si tūde
chil′blāin	em′ą̄ nate	vĭ çĭs′sĭ tūde
sū′ĭ çīde	fŭl′mĭ nate	pan′tō mīme
eus′pĭ dōr	suf′fō eate	val′en tīne
sep′ą̄ rāte	un′dų̄ late	quąr′ą̄n tīne

340. Sounds of **i** in Last Syllables

Ăl′pĭne	an′ĭ lĭne	Phĭl′ip pĭneş
chal′ĭçe	aq′uĭ lĭne	but′ter ine
ben′zĭne	gas′ō lĭne	in ter′stĭçe
des′tĭne	av′ą̄ rĭçe	elan des′tĭne
du-e′tĭle	dom′ĭ çĭle	ąu′tō mō′bĭle
brō′mīde	neg′ą̄ tĭve	lō′eō mō′bĭle
ehlō′rīde	in′fąn tīle	in dĕf′ĭ nĭte
môr′phĭne	eo′eą̄ ĭne	fĭg′ūr ą̄ tĭve

341. Words containing the Sounds of **ū** and **u͟**

lūre	dū′plĕx	dū′bĭ ous	lū′dĭ erou͟s
lūte͟	dū′rĕss	dū′tė ous	lū′bru͟ĭ eāte
ew′er (ū′-)	dĭ lūte′	lū′ną̄ tie	eū′lō gīze
ex ūde′	ad dūçe′	lū′çĭ fer	eū′eum ber
in ūre′	dė̄ dūçe′	ė̄ lū′sĭve	in′stĭ tūte
im būe′	ob tūse′	ju͟′bĭ lant	eon dū′çĭve
en sūe′	hĭr′sūte	ex elu͟′sĭve	eol lū′şion
e lūde′	lūke′wąrm′	in elu͟′sĭve	in tū′ĭ tĭve

Direction: Do not give **ū** the sound of o͞o.

342. Words with the Sound of "Italian **a**"

gäp*e*	be €älm′	cär′trĭ*dg*e	pa̤ lä′ver
quälm	em bälm′	tär′la̤ ta̤n	pan′o̤ rä′ma̤
zo̤*u* äve′	läu̇n′drў	çhär′la̤ ta̤n	prom′ē̤ näde′
pla̤ €ärd′	jäu̇n′dīçe	är′ma̤ tu̇̄re	mär′çhi*o*n ess
pär *que̤t′*	lär′bō*a*rd	phär′ma̤ çy	kin′der gär′te̤n

343. Words with the Sound of "Broad **a**" = **ô**

spa̤*w*n	lăn′da̤*u*	â̤ va̤*u*nt′	ep′a̤*u* let
thra̤ll	çen′ta̤*u*r	â̤ thwa̤rt′	a̤*u*′tô €rat
ex̱ a̤lt′	ba̤*u*′ble	ap pla̤*u*d′	pa̤*u*′çĭ ty
bâ̤ sa̤lt′	ôr′gĭe̤̱s	ap pla̤*u*se̤̱′	na̤*u*′ti lus
pâ̤ pa̤*w*′	môr′bid	a̤*u*s tēre′	pôr′phy ry

Direction: Do not shorten "broad **a**" or "broad **o**" to the sound of "short **o**."

344. Sounds of **o** in Accented Syllables

flŏr′ĭd	r*h*ŏmb	ŏb′sō lēte	dŏl′ŏr *o*u̇s
flŏr′in	sŏl′der	prŏd′i ġy	€*h*ŏl′er ie
sŏr′re̤l	€â̤ lŏr′ie	ŏr′i fĭçe	€*h*ŏr′is ter
gŏs′sip	en se*o*nçe′	serŏf′ū lâ̤	prô bŏs′cis
hŏm′ăġe	€rôss′-eyed	sўn ŏp′sĭs	frȯn′tĭs pieçe

Direction: Do not make "short **o**" an equivalent of "broad **a**" or "broad **o**."

345. Pronouncing Review

The fall of Manila marks an epoch in the history of the Philippines. Some automobiles are operated with gasoline. Benzine, creosote, and aniline dyes are sold by druggists. Almonds and apricots from the oasis were served for dessert.

346. LONG VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

dā′tą	vī′nous	Ą dō′nis	ī′sō therm
bās′ie	sē′nīle	ar mā′dą	ē′quą ble
pē′nal	ch*h*lō′ral	tī ā′rą	ē′quĭ poiṣe
sē′quel	sca*ä* lēne′	ō mē′gą	tē nā′cious
fē′tĭsh (*or* çh)	ob sçēne′	pą nä′dą	pan thē′ŏn
ō′gle	eru sāde′	ple bē′ian	strą tē′gie
ō′ṣiĕr	eŭr tā*i*l′	nī′hil ist	re quīt′al
ō′krą	ō pāque′	ī′sō lāte	sub sīd′ençe

347. SHORT VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

ŏf′fal	tĕp′ĭd	nŭg′get	vŏl′a tĭle
văs′sal	fĕt′id	prĕt′zel (-sel)	ŏr′ĭ ṣon
nĕ e′tar	pŏl′ŷp	pŭn′gent	să e′rĭ lĕge
pĕl′let	nŏm′ad	wĕ*ap*′on	sŏph′ĭst rў
wĭz′en	stŏl′id	săn′guĭne	păr′a dĭgm
vĭs′cid	tĭn′sel	sĭl′ĭ ea	Phăr′ĭ see
shĕk′el	tĕn′on	sĭb′i lant	mĕt′a phŏr
tĕt′ter	tĕth′er	sĭn′is ter	rĕ e′om pense

348. OBSCURE SHORT **a** OR **e** IN LAST SYLLABLES

bī′as	elī′ent	tĕm′pō ral
fru′gal	ā*i*l′ment	con′ju gal
sean′dal	neg′lĭ gent	pet′ū lant
pe rus′al	def′ĕr ençe	rĕ pug′nant
rem′nant	pes′tĭ lençe	in elem′ent
tol′er ant	ret′ĭ çent	re çip′i ent
ăr′rō gant	to*ur*′na ment	be nef′i çent
sem′blançe	a*d* jā′çent	e quĭv′a lent
main′te nançe	ĭr′ĭ dĕs′cent	ĕr′y sip′ĕ las

349. WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES

ăx′ĭ ŏm	prē′mĭ ẽr	lĭn′ė̆ ą̊ge	e̊om plĕx′ion
rā′pĭ ẽr	e̊ăs′ū a̲l	ĭm′ą̊ge rў	ob nŏx′ious
ĕm′ẽr ў	nū′e̊lė̆ us	ple bē′ią̲n	ė̆ grē′ġious
sĕs′a̲ mė̆	făb′ū lous	dĕs′uė̆ tūde	ė̆ mŏl′ient
vĭt′rĭ ŏl	ăm′ŏ rous	stū pĕn′dous	gri̊ēv′ous lў

Direction: Pronounce these words in *three* syllables.

350. WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES

rė̆ gā′lĭ a̲	ā′pĭ ą̊ ry	stĕr′ė̆ ŏ tўpe
hў′ġĭ ĕn′ie	a̲ pē′rĭ e̲nt	stĕr′ė̆ ŏ se̊ōpe
hў′mė̆ nē′a̲l	dė̆ lĭr′ĭ ous	vā′rĭ ė̆ gāte
ex tem′pŏ rė̆	as phўx′ĭ a̲	e̊on spĭe′ū ous
dī ŏç′ė̆ sa̲n	am bĭg′ū ous	prŏ mĭs′e̊ū ous
dĭph thē′rĭ a̲	am phĭb′ĭ ous	vŏ lŭp′tū ous

Direction: Do not shorten these into words of *three* syllables.

351. WORDS IN WHICH **ci** AND **ti** EQUAL **sh** OR **shĭ**

fā′cia̲l	fa̲ çē′tious	ė̆ mā′cĭ āte
glā′cia̲l	tĕr′tĭ ą̊ ry	ė̆ nŭn′cĭ āte
fă̊e′tious	in ĭ′tĭ āte	ex pā′tĭ āte
vĭ′cious	of fĭ′cĭ āte	pro pĭ′tĭ āte
vĭ′tĭ āte	ap prē′cĭ āte	ex e̊ru′cĭ āte

352. WORDS TO BE CAREFULLY DISCRIMINATED

mis′sa̲l	mis′sĭle	in′ter çēde′	sū′per sēde′
pal′let	pal′ette	prŏph′ė̆ çў	prŏph′ė̆ sў
ex çeed′	re çēde′	prė̆ sĕnt′ment	pre sen′tĭ ment
sue çeed′	se çēde′	lĭn′i ment	lĭn′ė̆ a̲ ment
pro çeed′	pre çēde′	re spĕe̊t′ful lў	re spĕe̊′tĭve lў

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN ACCENTUATION

353. WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED

ăb′je-et	ôr-*ehes′*tra̤l	ăl′a bas ter
ĕx′ta̤nt	çhĭv′a̤l ri-e	ăd′jĕ-e tĭve ly
ĭn′nate	çhĭv′a̤l rous	-erĕm′a̤ tō ry
pûr′*lieū*	-eŏm′mū nist	-eŏm′pa̤ ra̤ ble
-eŏn′trīte	-eŏm′mū nism	-eŏn′tū mė ly
-eăm′phēne	-eŏn′flṳ e̤nçe	-eŏn′tū ma̤ çy
är′bū tus	-eŏg′ni za̤nçe	pĕr′emp tō ry
-elĕm′a̤ tis	ôr′thō ė pў	*māy′*o̤r a̤l ty

354. WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED

a̤ dĕpt′	ŏr nāte′	-eō rō′na̤	in quīr′ў
-ea̤ băl′	tra̤ pēze′	-eū rā′tŏr	pў rī′tē̤s
-eur tā*il*′	ga̤r rōte′	a̤ -eū′mĕn	sў rĭn′ga̤
-eŏn′to̤ur	rė -elṳse′	bĭ tū′me̤n	-eō lŏs′sus
dĭ văn′	rė -eō*urse*′	ăl bū′mĕn	băl mŏr′a̤l
dĭ vest′	ab strṳse′	an chō′vў	ĕn′ĕr vāte
la̤ pĕl′	as tūte′	çė răm′ie	-eon dō′le̤nçe
rė lā*y*′	de fŭn̲et′	-e*hĭ* mē′ra̤	ap pĕl′la̤te

355. PRIMARY ACCENT ON THIRD SYLLABLES

băr′rĭ -eāde′	dis′-eon çert′	ăl′tĕr nā′tion
sĕr′ė nāde′	ef′fĕr vĕsce′	mĕn′in gī′tis
păl′ĭ sāde′	păt′e̤nt ee′	in′dė -eō′rous
-eŏl′o̤n nāde′	măn̲′ga̤ nēse′	de-e′lĭ nā′tion
bŭ-e′ca̤ neer′	păl′a̤n qu*ïn*′	def′a̤ mā′tion
rep′a̤r tee′	dis′-eom mōde′	del′ė tē′ri ous
im′por tūne′	-eō′a̤*d* jṳ′tŏr	dē′mō nī′a̤ -ea̤l
op′por tūne′	çў′-elō pē′a̤n	hō′mė ŏp′a̤ thy

356. WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED

ā′lĭ ạs	lō′eāt ĕd	eạl lī′ō pē
ăl′ạ mōde′	vạ gā′ry	zō dī′ạ eạl
bĕl′lĭ eōse	ạ zā′lē ạ	mạ nī′ạ eạl
eôr′dụ roy′	eŏg nō′mĕn	är tĭf′ĭ çer
eăv′ạl eāde′	plē thŏr′ie	in eŏm′pạ rạ ble
ĕx′tĭr pāte	chim păn′zee	in sū′per ạ ble
ăg′grạn dīze	quĭn tĕs′sẹnçe	in dĭs′sō lū ble
eŏn′tĕm plāte	dē mŏn′strạ ble	in dĭs′pū tạ ble

357. WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY PRONOUNCED

ăl′eōve	ăl′tĕr nāte	eạ tăl′pạ
fŭl′some	ăl′tĕr eāte	de çī′sĭve
dou*gh*′tў	ăpt′ĭ tūde	il lŭs′trāt ĕd
ġĕr′und	ĕq′uĭ pȧġe	il lŭs′trȧ tōr
he*i*′nous	brĭg′ạn tīne	ē′quạ nĭm′i ty
lĭn′guạl	frăt′ĕr nīze	ĭr rē fūt′ạ ble
lō*a*th′some	ĭn′tĕr ĕst ĭng	ĭr rĕp′ạ rạ ble
lī*th*e′some	ē′eō nŏm′ies	in eŏn′grụ ous

Direction: Note carefully the vowel sounds and accent.

358. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

ăd′ĭ pōse	ĕx′ĕm plă rў	tē lĕg′rạ phēr
çĕl′/ū loid	lăm′ẹn tạ ble	in ĕx′ō rạ ble
lē′nĭ ẹnçe	fôr′mĭ dạ ble	in ĕx′trĭ eạ ble
dēs′ig nāte	ē′men dā′tion	in tēr′mĭ nạ ble
păr′af fĭn	dep′rĭ vā′tion	in hŏs′pĭ tạ ble
rĕp′ạ rạ ble	de′tes tā′tion	hō′mō ġē′ne ous
prĕf′ēr ạ ble	in′ter lōe′ū tōr	ep′ĭ zō ŏt′ie
eŏn′sēr vā′tōr	in′dĭ eạ tō rў	ō′lē ō mär′gạ rïne

359. SPELLING AND PRONOUNCING TEST.

blous*e*	pȳ′thŏn	dė̆ mīs*e*′	pär′ti s̱a͟n
slou*gh*	pĭ′qua͟nt	dĭ vŭlg*e*′	păr′ox ȳs̱m
sch*ĭ*s̱m	vīs′*e*ount	suf fūs*e*′	prē′scĭ e͟nt
ti*ē*rç*e*	mŭr′ra*ĭ*n	brā′zi*ē*r (*or* -s̱i*ē*r)	sȳn′the sis
fō′lĭ ō	mo͟n′grel	mȳr′ĭ a͟d	tăl′is ma͟n
mē′nĭ a͟l	pŭnch′*e*on	mĭr′a͟ *e*l*e*	rĕs̱′o͟ na͟nç*e*
pæ′a͟n (pē′-)	rė̆ scĭnd′	dȳ′na͟s ty	rā*i*l′ler y
sough (sŭf)	ŏb′lo͟ quȳ	*e*ŏr′rĭ dôr	ne*u* răl′gĭ a͟

360. SPELLING AND PRONOUNCING TEST.

a͟ be*y*′a͟nç*e*	păr′a͟ lȳz*e*	a͟ pŏs′ta͟ sy
ā*i* lăn′thus (*or* -tus)	ŏs′cil lāt*e*	hȳ pŏ*e*′rĭ sy
per sĭm′mon	văç′il lāt*e*	an tĭç′ĭ pāt*e*
to͟ bŏg′ga͟n	sûr′çĭn͟ gl*e*	an′tĭ sĕp′tic
*e*ō′in çīd*e*′	să*e*′*ch*a͟ rĭn*e*	pre çĭp′ĭ to*u*s
*e*ŏn′dė̆ scĕnd′	frăn͟k′in çĕns*e*	a͟ mēl′io͟ rāt*e*
drom′ė̆ dă ry	ŏm nĭs′*ci*e͟nç*e* (-nĭsh′-)	pĭ*e*′ca͟ lĭl′lĭ
ĭr′ĭ dĕs′*c*e͟nt	in dĭg′ė̆ no*u*s	sĭ′mul tā′nė̆ o*u*s

361. PROPER NAMES OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

*E*ăl′ā*is*	O rī′on	Rōo′s̱ē vĕlt
Sĕv′ĭll*e*	Nĕm′ė̆ sis	Dī′az (dē′äs)
Hĕm′a͟n s̱	Păl′ĕs tīn*e*	Thiers (tyâr)
*E*ōl*e*′rĭdg*e*	*E*h*ă*l dē′a͟n	Lou bet′ (lōō bĕ′)
Mŏs̱′lem	Mĭ*e*h′a*e*l mȧs	Goe′the (gû′tē)
Bu͟d′*dh*ĭs̱m	Port Sä ïd′	Vĕn′e zue′la (-zwē′lȧ)
Bĕd′o͟*u* ĭn	Păn′a͟ mä′	Pall-Mall′ (pĕl mĕl′)
Ple′ia des (plē′ya͟ dēz)	Păr′a͟ gua͟*y*	Bue′nos Aĭ′res (bwā′nōs ī′rās)
	Chĭ′le͟	

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

362. WORDS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

a̱ dō′bĕ	bo̱*u*′lĕ värd	sȧ′chet′ (-shā′)
sĭ ĕs′ta̱	çhȧ′peau′ (-pō′)	bal′let′ (bȧl′ā′)
fi ȧs′ēō	tro̱*us*′seau′ (-sō′)	sŏ′brĭ′quet′ (-kā′)
fies′ta (fyĕs′tä)	vaude′vĭll*e* (vōd′-)	nĕg′lĭ gee′ (-zhā′)
fi nä′le̱	mĕn′ū	mï rage′ (-räzh′)
pä drō′ne̱	cō′gnac (-nyȧk)	mḕ nȧġ′ẽr ĭe
măt′a̱ dōr (*or* -dōre)	bo̱*u*′illon′ (-yôṉ′)	cor tège (kôr′tĕzh′)
im brō′glio (-brōl′yō)	bo̱*u*′doir′ (-dwär)	ré gime (rā′zhēm′)

363. WORDS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

sôr′tı̇̄	e-ō′tẽ rĭe	séance (sā′äns)
e-a̱ närd′	ex′pō′sé′ (-zā′)	cuisine (kwḕ zēn′)
çhăp′ẽr ōn	mĕm′oir (-wŏr)	encore (äṉ kōr′)
sīl′*ho̱u* ĕtte′	rĕs̱′ẽr voir (-vwôr)	ennui (äṉ nwē′)
sŏl′ĭ tâ*ire*′	ăp′rō pōs′	entrée (äṉ′trā′)
so̱*u*′vẽ nïr′	é clat′ (ā′klä′)	vignette (vĭn yĕt′)
ȧt′ta′ché′ (-shā′)	sȧ′vant′ (-väṉ′)	dĭs′*ha̱* bïlle′ (*or* dĕs̱-)
ré su mé (rā′zu′mā′)	säng′-froid′ (-frwä′)	chauf feur (shō′fûr′)

364. A PRONOUNCING TEST

Roosevelt, Loubet, and Diaz were Presidents during the first decade of the twentieth century.

A doughty communist delivered an address before the lyceum, during which he indulged in much piquant raillery at the expense of his opponent.

Neither butterine nor oleomargarine is served in this restaurant. Our menu is preferable.

365. FRENCH EXPRESSIONS AND THEIR MEANINGS

au re voir (ō′ rẽ vwȧr′), *till we meet again.*

bôn′ tôn′, *good style.*

bôn′ mō′, *a jest.*

bĕlles-lĕt′tres, *polite or elegant literature.*

carte blanche, *full permission.*

comme il faut (kŏ′mēl′fō′), *as it should be.*

coup d'état (kōō dā′tä′), *a stroke of policy.*

en masse (äṇ′ mȧs′), *in a body.*

en route (äṇ′ rōōt′), *on the way.*

bil'let-doux′ (bĭl′ĕ dōō′), *a note, or love letter.*

faux pas (fō′ pä′), *a false step.*

Honi soit qui mal y pense (ō′nē swä kē mȧl ē päṇs′), *Evil to him that evil thinks.*

on dit (ôṇ dē′), *they say.*

nom de plume (nôṇ′ dē plụm′), *a literary title.*

qui vive (kē vēv′), *alert.*

garage (gȧ′räzh′), *an automobile station.*

ré per toire (rā′pĕr′twär′), *a list of pieces or parts.*

tête-à-tête (tāt′ ȧ tāt′), *a private conversation.*

vis-à-vis (vē′ zȧ vē′), *face to face.*

366. LATIN EXPRESSIONS AND THEIR MEANINGS

ăd in fī nī′tum, *to infinity.*

ad lib′ĭ tum, *at one's pleasure.*

bō′nȧ fī′dē, *in good faith.*

cŏm′pŏs mĕn′tis, *of sound mind.*

dē făc′tō, *in reality.*

dē jụ′rē, *by right.*

ē plụ′rĭ bŭs ū′num, *one from many.*

ĕx′ of fĭ′cĭ ō (-fĭsh′ĭ ō), *by virtue of office.*

ĕx pär′tē, *on one side.*

in stā′tū quō, *in the former state.*

in tō′tō, *wholly.*

in me mō′ri am, *in memory of.*

mō′dus ŏ pē ran′dī, *mode of operating.*

nē plŭs ŭl′trȧ, *nothing beyond.*

pĕr ăn′num, *by the year.*

per dī′em, *by the day.*

prō ĕt cŏn, *for and against.*

quĭd prō quō, *an equivalent.*

sī′nē dī′ē, *without day.*

vī′vȧ vō′çē, *orally.*

vī′ȧ, *by way of.*

vẽr′sụs, *against.*

fī′nĭs, *an end.*

Epiphany School

Thomas Kennedy

2724 So. Keeler Ave.

Chicago

Ill.